The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan16

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

The Muses' Power.

[Original.]

The Voice of My Muse.

BY J. W. WELCH.

A stranger I dwell in this grief-shaded valley,
Few glimmers of joy do their sunshine diffuse;
But God has imparted a source of deep comfort,
'Tis found in the angel-toned voice of my muse.

When sorrow's huge waves overwhelm all my senses
And pour their dark surges upon my sad heart,
I sigh as I sit 'neath the bleak howling tempest,
And long from these sorrowful scenes to depart.

But when as a meteor's light from the fountain,
From which every ray of pure bliss emanates,
Is sent the deep peace of a Heaven-born rapture,
Which naught but Omnipotent power could create

Awaked, by her wooings, from sad meditations,
My soul in elysian transport is cast,
No earthly delight for a moment can equal
The thrill that pervades as sweet music my heart.

And by the soft tones of my charmer inspired,
My mind irresistibly pictures bright scenes,
Beyond the confines of my weak comprehension,
Uncrowned by fair posey's chaplet of green.

Her voice stills the tumult of earth's deepest sorrow,
My troubled heart sleeps 'neath its softening caress,
No chilling reverses disturb my sweet slumbers,
When pillowed upon my deliverer's breast.

Though clouds of misfortune the firmament darken,
And awe to death's silence my fear-palsied tongue,
As scatters the darkness my soul reads the anthem,
That by the winged choir of Heaven is sung.

Then gladly I'll battle with beggary's power,
And bear the reproach of the haughty and proud,
When cheered by the presence of Heaven's fair daughter,
At whose mighty shrine earth's best children have bowed.

When over the pathway before me is shining,
The golden-tinged rays which her presence diffuses,
Not all the bright grandeur of princely surroundings
Could tempt me to silence the voice of my muse.

The Story-Teller.

WINTER:

-OR,-

JESSIE, THE LAME GIRL.

BY ANNIE FRAUST.

IN all the pretty little village at Snowdonville, there was not a prettier or happier little maiden than Jessie Harris. She was the only daughter of a poor, hard working widow, who had lost her husband and received a son on the same night. George Harris had been a quarryman in the large stone-works that were a few paces from his little house, and had been killed by a fall down a deep shaft. His widow heard the news while she was anxiously waiting his return to bless his new-born son, their only boy. Little Jessie, then about three years old, and George, the infant son, were thus left fatherless. Much sympathy was shown in Snowdonville for the widow; and the wealthy ladies, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Howritt, and some others, sent her plain sewing to do, paying her a fair price, and thus enabling her to support herself and children comfortably. At the time my story opens, Jessie was about eleven years old, and George eight. Jessie was the beauty and the pet of the village school. With dark, waving hair, soft hazel eyes, and a rich, healthy complexion, she had a right to claim the first; and her talent and industry won her the last.

"As pretty and smart as Jessie Harris," was quite a saying in the village.

My story opens on a dark, blustering winter evening, when the snow fell thick and fast, and the high wind threatened to shake in the windows of the little cottage where my heroine lived. Widow Harris was seated near the fire sewing; and Jessie's nimble fingers kept time with hers as she put a patch on George's school coat. George, as a special privilege, lay on the settee, ready for bed, but permitted to stay with his mother, because the wind made him afraid to go up stairs alone.

"Mother," said Jessie, "Miss Miles said something very nice to me to-day."

"What was it?" inquired her mother.

"She said that if I study very hard, and improve as much as I have done, I will be able to take the school, when I am old enough. She wants to give it up; but she is so attached to the girls that she will not do so until some one can take her place that she can have confidence in. Mother! mother! what was that?"

They were all on their feet with white faces and trembling figures. A fearful crash, followed by a shriek of agony, had caused Jessie's exclamation. With trembling fingers, Mrs. Harris unlatched the door. The wind blew it open, and drifted the falling snow into the room. Nothing was heard for an instant but the howling of the wind; then came a low moan; and a voice cried, "Help!"

"Mother, some one has fallen into the quarry." And Jessie sprang out. "I know every step of the way; do not fear for me." Then, raising her voice, she cried: "Courage! I am coming!"

Her mother followed; and, heedless of the raging storm, Jessie went forward to find the sufferer.

"Call again! Where are you?"

There was no answer.

"Mother," she said, turning round, "run to the village for help. I am small and light; I will go down into the quarry."

"God keep and preserve you!" said her mother; for you go on his errand." And, with this blessing, she left the brave child alone in the storm."

Gathering her skirts up around her, Jessie began to descend into the quarry. The huge masses of stone, though covered with snow, were uneven enough to afford her a foothold, and at last she reached the bottom. It was a large hollow; and for an instant her courage failed her, as she thought of the discouraging task she had undertaken; then, with a fervent inward prayer, she began to feel for the person whom she had come to seek. The darkness bewildered her; her own voice was lost in the noise of the storm, and her heart was sinking with despair, when voices above reached her ear. Just then, her foot struck against something; she stooped, and, feeling, pushed aside the snow to lay her trembling hand upon a cold human face. "Here! here!" she cried, "he is here!"

The lanterns gleamed brightly above her at the mouth of the quarry; but no one stepped forward to answer Jessie's call. The descent which her light feet and small figure had accomplished was dangerous for large, heavy men; and they were deliberating what to do. A flask of brandy and a lantern were lowered by ropes; and Jessie was directed to raise the man's head, and pour some of the spirit into his mouth. She did so; and, with a great struggle, consciousness returned to the sufferer.

"Mother," cried Jessie, "it is young Mr. Ralston!"

"Ask him, if we lower a chair, if he can sit in it until we haul him out."

"Yes, yes!" said the young man, hastily. "I was coming across, and the piece of stone I stepped upon loosened and rolled down here. I lost my balance, and came after it."

This was said in a low, weak voice to Jessie, who called aloud: "Lower the chair!"

Slowly along the snowy sides a chair, fastened by many ropes, was lowered. It was some time before the stiff, wounded young man could get into it; but at last it was effected. "How will you get up?" he said, turning to his brave deliverer.

"I will come after you," was the reply, in a cheerful, hearty voice.

Seeing the chair safely on the way up, she began to climb the stones to go up as she come down. She was nearly at the top, and those above were watching her with breathless interest, when another stone gave way, and she fell back. A cry of horror rose on the air.

"I am alive I" she cried; "don't fear, mother; it has only fallen on my legs; lower the ropes; I can hold on by my hands."

With frantic eagerness, she tried to rise; but the heavy stone across her limbs held her pinned fast. Awful visions of dying there floated with fearful distinctness through her brain, and, with a wild cry, she fainted.

Struck with admiration at her heroic conduct, and horror at her accident, one of the men placed himself in the chair, and was lowered to rescue her. When he again came up, with the small, insensible figure lying so still and pale in his arms, there was a unanimous murmur of sympathy through the now large crowd. The squire's son, young Ralston, had fainted again on reaching the mouth of the quarry, and been carried home; and all the rough men and sympathizing women who had braved the storm to aid the "man lost in the quarry," gathered about the little figure. Gentle hands lifted her from the arms of her deliverer; she was carried to the little cottage. Her mother, chilled and despairing, laid her upon the little bed; while Georgey crept from his stool by the fire to gaze at his sister, whom he had last seen so full of life and energy, and who now lay so still and white. The room was cleared of all but a few sympathizing neighbors; and the doctor bent over the little inanimate form.

I spare my readers the detail. Five weeks later, Jessie sat upon her little armchair, with the consciousness that that was her place for the rest of her lifetime. If you had raised the shawl that covered her limbs, you would have seen that both legs were amputated just below the knee. It was hard—it was bitter to have all her young dreams of life end in this. Jessie murmured loudly. Her mother in vain tried to check the bitter tears that would fall from the poor child's eyes. She had been sitting alone, one afternoon, full of bitter, melancholy forebodings, when a carriage stopped before the window. A young man, wrapped in a large cloak, got out first, then a lady. Jessie knew them. It was young Louis Ralston and his mother. Mrs. Ralston had been very kind in sending her messages and delicacies during her illness; but she had not visited her before. Mrs. Harris was out, had gone to take home some sewing; and George was with her; so the visitors, entering the little kitchen, found Jessie alone. They came to her chair, and stood, one on each side. For a moment, there was a deep silence; and then, with a great cry, Mrs. Ralston bent over the child. "My child! my child!" she cried; and then she knelt down, and buried her face in Jessie's lap, while her whole frame shook with convulsive sobs. The young man seemed as powerfully affected, and unable to speak. At last, bending down, he said: "My preserver, may God in heaven bless and comfort you! Oh, Jessie! Jessie! that this should be your reward for saving my life!"

"Mr. Ralston," Jessie began—

"No, no! call me Louis; we are brother and sister now; this has made us so. I should have been here before; but the physicians forebade it. I was somewhat injured, but am well again."

"Jessie," said Mrs. Ralston, "if a mother's prayers and gratitude for the saver of her son's life can comfort you, oh, how truly are they yours! But for you I should be childless. You will think of this, my child, and let it comfort you."

"I will! I will! God forgive me for complaining when he has let me save a life!" And, for the first time, great peace shone in the child's face.

From that day, there was no desire of Jessie's heart that was not granted. Young Ralston himself provided her with books, pictures, and instruction; and his mother let no day pass without visiting the cottage. They would have been very glad to take the poor child to their own luxurious home; but Jessie refused to leave her mother. The child's whole current of thought had changed since the Ralstons first visited the cottage. With prayer, with hopeful, loving trust in the Almighty hand that had seen fit to prostrate her, she stilled all repinings, and was truly grateful for love and kindness shown to her.

Six years passed on; and again I wish to take my readers to the little cottage. The widow is at her sewing still in a chair by the fireside; opposite to her is seated Jessie, who looks older than when we last saw her, and, in other respects, somewhat changed. The rich dark hair is gathered off from her broad white forehead, and falls in soft curls over her shoulders. Her face is pale, but very beautiful in its sweet, loving expression; and the large, soft eyes, shaded by long, dark lashes, are full of intelligence and pure holy light. Her small, slight figure is covered with a soft white shawl; and the tiny white fingers are busied in knitting. George, a tall, manly youth, is seated beside her, bending over a sum.

A low sigh from Jessie made her mother look up.

"What is the matter, darling?"

"I was wishing, mother, that I was of some use in the world."

"Why, Jessie, you are of use. You help me in my sewing; you draw now most beautifully, so Mr. Ralston says: you knit a great deal."

"Besides helping me in my studies" chimed in George.

"Yes," said Jessie, thoughtfully; "but I have a great deal of useless time. You know it wearies me to draw or sew for many hours together; and I was thinking how can I employ this time, and not be a useless burden on my dear, kind friends."

"Jessie!" said her mother, warningly.

"Well, I won't say it again. Now, I have a proposition to make. You know that, in the village, there are many children who are too poor to pay for their education at the village school; and they are growing up ignorant, and some of them vicious. Can I not help to remedy this? Would it not be a good work to have them here for a few hours every day, and try to instruct them?"

"But, Jessie," said Mrs. Harris, "they are the very scum of the village. All the decent children are at the village school."

"I know that."

"Some of them swear fearfully," said George; "and I fear any of them would be impertinent, if anything displeased them."

"Will you let me try? I do so long to be of some use in the world."

"Why, Jessie!" said a frank voice at the door, "is that you that I hear talking in such a plaintive tone? What is the matter?"

"Oh, Louis! are you there?"

"Yes, half frozen. It is snowing."

Jessie started, whispering: "It is *the* anniversary."

With admirable tact, young Ralston bent over her, saying: "I left my mother praying for the preserver of her son's life."

Jessie thanked him with a bright, beaming smile, and then told him her scheme. At first he shook his head; but, seeing that her heart was set on the idea, he consented to act as her embassador in the village, and collect all the "little ragamuffins" that were willing to come.

One week later, Jessie awaited, with a fast-beating heart, the arrival of her first class. It was very small. One little girl only had summoned up courage to come. Her report was so favorable that, the next day, three little girls and two boys came; and, in the course of the month, the room was filled each day. There was something in the pale, pure face and slight frame of the teacher that awed the class at first, then won their respectful love. No profane word ever fell upon the ears of the young girl. Errors to correct she found in plenty; but, with a low, sweet voice, and that indescribable holiness that encircled her, she drove away all impiety, all profanity. Rough boys went home with their minds filled with higher ambition and purer thoughts than they had ever before felt. Girls bent to her, at their departure, with their mind, blessing the sweet, gentle teacher who had won them from ignorance, and perhaps from vice. And so passed her life. Trials she had among her class; but, with gentle patience, she made rough places smooth. Some ingratitude, too, came to trouble her; but she never failed in her efforts. It is now thirty years since Jessie Harris fell down the quarry; and if, in passing through Snowdonville, you ask who is the most useful and best-beloved person in the village, they will point out a little cottage, and tell you its occupant, Jessie Harris, fills the place. Mrs. Harris is dead; George is a lawyer in the South; and Jessie lives alone, excepting her maid, one of her old scholars, who almost worships her mistress. Gentle, meek, and hopeful, she lives an example that none are so unfortunate that they can be of *no* use in the world.

Reading for the Million.

History of the Elizabethan Ruff.

For the benefit of the wearers of Elizabethan Ruffs, we hunt up a history of that fashionable appendage: The fashion of wearing ruffs began about 1576, according to the Stowe; and under the hands of fostering starch and forking sticks they were worn to the length of a quarter of a yard. The belles were not the only ones who were adorned by these immense surcingles, for the dandies of that day also assumed the ruff in its largest proportions, and all the portraits of the ancient cavaliers attest. This vast structure of gauze was styled in England "the French ruff;" but the French, in retaliation, named it "the English monster." Queen Elizabeth, whose throat was very wrinkled and yellow with age, wore the broadest and stiffest ruff of any one in Europe, excepting the Queen of Navarre; and her ruffs were composed of the finest embroideries enriched with gold and silver threads, and even precious stones were introduced into them. She employed, we are told, endless yards of cut work, and purple needle work, lace, and lace of gold and of silver enriched with pearls and spangles; in the fabrication of her three-plied ruff. But she would not permit any of her subjects to adorn themselves in a similar manner, and ordered grave citizens to stand at the gates of London and lay hands on the wearers of all ruffs beyond a certain width in order to show her prerogative to dress more absurdly than any of her subjects.

Singular Fact.

The *Scientific American* makes the following statement, which, if fully supported by facts, is indeed curious: "The creeping of rails has attracted some attention of late; and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact, that on lines running north and south, the western rail 'creeps' faster than the eastern rail—that is, this strange movement of the rail towards the south is more marked in one rail than the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Motion tends to overcome gravitation. A rapid skater flies over the thin ice without breaking through, and a train at high speed has been known to leap a broken bridge unharmed. Momentum overcomes gravitation, and the greater the speed, the less the weight on the rails. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over towards the east, and naturally passes the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of weight, 'creeps' more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the eastern rail wear out first, and we can but think that this earth-motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is, that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.

INK is one of the things in which modern science seems to have made very little improvement. A recent analysis of the ink found on a manuscript of the year 910, showed that its composition was similar to that of the inks now in use.

IT has been discovered at Bloomington, Ill., that the air of a coal mine is a cure and preventive of whooping cough, and the children of the miners, when attacked with that complaint, are taken down into the shaft, and in a short time are entirely recovered.

THE JOURNAL is the best advertising medium in central Pennsylvania.

Advertising and the Panic.

Under the caption, "Advantages of Advertising in Dull Times," the New York *Evening Post* says that a merchant who continued his advertisement during the whole period of stagnation in 1857, and notwithstanding many predictions that it wouldn't pay, declared that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many merchants around him, who couldn't afford to advertise, saw their clerks stand idle behind their counters. There could not be a better testimonial to the efficacy of advertising. It is a well-authenticated fact that during prosperous times the house that advertises largely is the house that flourishes. Indeed, the testimony of the greatest merchants in the land, the largest ship and steamboat owners, the most successful men of all classes, is universally to the same effect, that advertising is the veritable bread upon the waters which returns unto them after many days; and if there is any time in which the advantages of advertising is more particularly felt, it is during and after the depression consequent upon a panic. Not alone is the keeping up of appearance a *sine qua non* of successful trade, but we must never lose sight of the fact that, however depressed the seller may be in the day of trouble, some one has been invariably shrewd enough to lay by a store for a rainy day, while hundreds have hoarded up in anticipation of this very crisis. These men want to buy—they must buy—and their trade will naturally flow to the house which advertises the most, and appears to keep its head the highest above water. Whatever a man does in the midst of a financial trial, so long as his ship will float at all, let him advertise. It will strengthen his credit then and forever after; it will bring to his store or counting-room scores of customers, who from the disappearance of their old friends from the advertising lists, have imagined them defunct. In every respect it will pay. This has been the experience and is the testimony of the most successful business men in the United States.

Printing and Printers.

The late T. J. Buckingham, in his "Reminiscences," published about twenty years ago in the Boston *Courier*, speaks of the importance of printers to authors in the following terms:

Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp sits up till midnight to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse pronunciation. I have very often seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars sent to the printer in their own hand writing, with many words, and especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points.

I have seen the sermons of divines sent to the printer without points or capitals, to designate the divisions of sentences—sermons, which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been printed; the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood sawyer than a professor of the art of printing. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And nobody but a practical printer knows how many hours the compositor and after him the proof-reader are compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition, manuscript that the author himself would be puzzled to read.

Worth Knowing.

Many persons have often noticed the extreme difficulty encountered in lighting the fire in a stove, especially in a still, damp morning. The stove at first won't draw; even vigorous "blowing" will not suffice; and then when it does start, it is with a sort of explosion or outward rush of air which fills the room with smoke and gas, oftentimes puffing the unpleasant fumes in the face of the operator. The trouble is caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits of dry paper on the top of the wood or coal, and first lighting that. It immediately bursts into a blaze, because the air has perfectly free access to it from all sides, the heated air forces its way in the chimney, and establishes there an upward current. The match can then be applied to the kindling under the fuel, which will readily light, and, if dry, burst into a brisk flame.

A REMARKABLE statement was the other day made by the District Attorney of New York, which applies with equal force to almost every community in the country. In the course of an address to the jury he stated that, in almost every instance in which persons were arraigned for crime, whatever its character or grade, and whatever the age or sex of the offender, drunkenness was the primary cause of its commission. Particularly, he said, was this the case with young men, there being scarcely an exception to the rule. He further stated that the matron of the city prison, who has been in charge of the women's department of that institution for upwards of a quarter of a century, affirmed, as the result of her experience extending over that long period, that more than eighty per cent. of the female inmates were sent there because of drinking and that the juvenile prisoners were almost invariably the children of drunkards. In these days of incessant "reform" agitation, it might not be amiss for people now and then to consider these things.

A MERCER county, Pa., youth, arrayed in his best apparel, started to see his sweetheart recently and thought to beguile the weary way thither by chasing what he took to be a rabbit. His good clothes were buried quite hurriedly, the next morning, and the youth's mother declares he shall not sleep in the house till "that pesky smell" wears off.

AN Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shut your eyes and you'll see it," said Pat.

IT is suggested that while the present style continues, ladies should remove their hats at lectures, concerts and other places of amusement, that persons sitting behind may not have the view of the stage and platform obstructed by the headgear.

Personal.

The Mikado of Japan rides a Georgia mule imported for his exclusive use.

Mrs. Jane Ann Butler, of Schuylkill county, has reached the advanced age of 114 years.

John Slaymaker, of Lancaster, while driving cattle, one day last week, fell from his horse and expired.

Jacob Fenstermacher, of Manheim township, Lancaster county, hanged himself recently to the limb of a tree.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker is not dead, as many people have been led to suppose. She is in Detroit, in excellent health.

Commander Cheyn, of the British navy, has offered to take a voyage to the North Pole, if anybody will provide the ship.

Mrs. William Hall, an aged widow, of Kittanning, was fatally burned a few days ago, by her clothing taking fire at the grate.

James Murray, of Chester county, was bitten in the arm recently by a hog, and now it is feared that the limb will have to be amputated.

Alfred Wheat, of Towanda, while out hunting recently, lost himself and was found several days afterward almost dead from hunger and cold.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, Pa., one of the Vienna Commissioners, has donated $500 to be used to employ the poor of that town on the public streets.

Alice Jerold says: "No one had thought of writing a Christmas book before Dickens began, and now no one thinks of the wisdom of abstaining from writing one.

Lady Franklin is now in her eighty-third year, and, having no children, will leave her property to her nephew, the Rev. John Nassau Simkinson, a popular writer.

M. Thiers continues in the belief that Marshal Bazaine should not have been tried and considers that no light has yet been thrown upon the capitulation of Metz.

Patti was called forward sixty times at a recent performance of "Faust" in Moscow, and after the third act received a splendid brooch composed of diamonds and pearls.

It is stated in a Southern paper that Jefferson Davis has determined to make no more public speeches, for the reason that his language is shamefully perverted by the press.

The Persian Minister in London is stated to have authorized Baron Reuter to say that no advice of the revocation of the Shah's concession have been received at the legation.

Jacob Tinsman, of Westmoreland county, who disappeared a year and a half ago from his home and was supposed to have committed suicide, has turned up in excellent health.

Col. J. W. Harper, formerly President of the Kansas State University, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago while under the influence of insanity, caused by domestic affliction.

That Ralph Keeler has meet his death in Cuba in some manner is now generally conceded. Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances of his disappearance.

Susan B. Anthony is about to take the stump in favor of woman suffrage, and that she will make her first appearance on the 24th inst, in Connecticut—with whose early settlement her own history is so closely knit.

Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, postponed his resignation when the apprehension of famine became serious, and placed his services at the disposal of the Viceroy so long as they might be required.

Hiram Barney (the late partner of Wm. Allen Butler, who wrote "Nothing to Wear,") formerly Collector of New York, is now writing a life of Chief Justice Chase. Copious materials have been placed at his disposal, and it is expected that the work will be a very elaborate one.

Wickliffe Cole, of Erie county, aged ninety years, had a paralytic stroke recently, which reduced him to insensibility for twelve hours. When consciousness returned, it was found that he had lost all power of his throat, being unable to speak a word or swallow the least particle. His brain seemed as active as ever, and he knew and recognized all around his bed. Spite of every effort to afford relief, he lay in this condition, without food, for fourteen days, literally dying by inches of starvation. He was conscious up to the day before his death.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Pittsburg boasts 756 puddling furnaces.

Reading hat factories are again in operation.

Fox chases are numerous in Montgomery county.

Luzerne county is flooded with one dollar counterfeit bills.

The Allegheny county jail sheltered 6,209 prisoners last year.

Five persons committed suicide in Fairmount park last year.

Miss Bates, of Indianapolis, has left $100,000 to the poor of that city.

Twelve tons of poultry were shipped from Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., one day last week.

A Norristown man has a gas machine which is claimed to make 1,000 feet of gas for one dollar.

There are said to be at present one hundred thousand men out of employment in the city of New York.

Lancaster has a pedestrian who walked five miles an hour recently, and has gone over sixty miles on a stretch.

Norristown is negotiating for the purchase of the gas and water works from the private corporation now owning them.

The Chinese authorities at Foo Chow have adopted the American trade dollar as the standard in commercial transactions.

Reading has a larger number of building and savings associations than any other city in Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia.

There are over 24,000 idiots in the country, who are acknowledged as such, and many times that number who are not so recognized.

The Donaldsonville (Conn.) temperance organizations buy up bad bills against rumsellers, and then attach the alcoholic stock in trade!

Last week, at Wilmington, N. C., five seamen were suffocated in the German barkentine, Adolph Von Barth, by coal gas generated from the stove.

One of Altoona's fair but frail daughters started for eternity last week by the laudanum route. A stomach pump and a physicirn prevented the accomplishment of her purpose.

A well-dressed, able-bodied man astonished the people in State street, Boston, on New Year's day by walking up and down with a large placard on his hat bearing the inscription, "I want work."

A man was boasting that he had been married for twenty years and had never given his wife a cross word. Those who know him say he didn't dare to. But we suppose he forgot to mention anything about it.

There is a haunted grist-mill in Lancaster, Mass. When evening shades prevail a ghost comes up through a scuttle. An offer of $100 has been made to any one consenting to sleep a night in the mill, thus far with no takers.

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Wm. E. Udderzook, convicted of the murder of Winfield S. Goss, and sentenced to be hung, a writ of error was taken out on Wednesday last, returnable on the third Monday of January.

The organization of an immense trades-union of English capitalists and employers, to fight the trades-unions of workmen, excites great interest in England. It was at first reported that this organization represented the employers of 2,000,000 of workmen; but, although this was said to be exaggeration, it now appears to have been an under-estimate.

The Jokers' Budget.

The dentists complain of hard times, but hope to "pull through."

All things are systematized now-a-days. Even every milk-train has its cow-catcher.

"This is the rock of ages," said the father, rocking two hours, and the baby still awake.

The merchants take great "pains" to display their marvelous collection of dress goods.

A chiropodist announces on his cards that he has removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe.

Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."—Mess-age, lugg-age, saus-age, ramp-age, marri-age, parent-age and dot-age.

"Thou rainest in this bosom," as the chap said when a basin of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

Bergh, in his lecture at St. Louis, claimed for the rat a higher place, so far as utility is concerned that the gambler or thief holds.

Writing a sketch of his life, an Irishman said that he early ran away from his father because he discovered that he was only his uncle.

A letter from Chicago, directed to the "best looking girl in Fairfax, Vt." was delivered to one selected by lot from half a dozen claimants.

It is said that if success in an undertaking was proportioned to the earnestness brought to bear on it, a hen could run about eight hundred miles a day.

At a prayer meeting in Maine, a few days ago, one of the members prayed, "Lord, thou knowest that Charles Tompkins has sold poor boots to some of us.—Make him do the fair thing."

"Have you seen my black-faced antelope?" inquired Mr. Leoscope, who had a collection of animals, of his friend, Bottlejack. "No, I haven't. Whom did your black-faced aunt elope with?"

A little boy asked a lady friend of his mother's who made her teeth. She replied, "God." "Well," remarked the young hopeful. "Dr. Freeman made mother's, and they beat yours by a darned sight."

"My dear," said a husband to his wife, on observing new red striped stockings on his only heir, "why have you made barber's poles out of our child's legs?" "Because he is a little shaver," was the neat reply.

When Arthur was a very small boy his mother reprimanded him one day for some misdemeanor. Not knowing it, his father began to talk to him on the same subject. Looking up in his face, Arthur said, solemnly, "my mother has 'tended to me."

Accuracy is desirable. But the Indiana editor who quoted a familiar camp meeting hymn as follows:

"Ten thousand thousand (10,000,000) are their tongues,
But all their joys are one (1).

carried his love of accuracy to excess.

A gentleman speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked that "he can hardly recover, since his constitution is all gone." "If his constitution is all gone," said a by-stander, "I don't see how he lives at all." "O," responded the wag "he lives on the by-laws."

A little boy was recently presented with a toy trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night, when he was about to be put in his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying, "Here gran'ma you blow while I pray."

The young orator in Illinois, who, in a recent speech, threatened to "grasp a ray of light from the great orb of day, spin it into threads of gold, and with them weave a shroud in which to wrap the whirlwind which dies upon the bosom of our Western prairies," has concluded it wouldn't pay.

A little boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the nest-egg when they gathered the eggs: but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized on the egg, and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed, crying, "Mother! mother! Susy, she's been and got the egg the old hen measured by."

Officers of the Signal Bureau are sick to death of the stale jokes visitors to their office get off on the "Clerk of the Weather" "Old Probabilities," and the like, at a reception at the house of the chief, General Meyers, one of them defied a lady to say anything original on the subject. "In view of the recent wet weather, has no one" she asked, "traced the connection between mud and Meyers?" It was admitted no one had.

It is stated that a wealthy Boston gentleman met a prominent Judge in the street a few days since and said: "Judge, I suppose you believe that I am a sane man?" "Certainly," replied the Judge, "but why?" "I have made my will to-day and I didn't know but some fifth cousin would swear I was *non-compos-mentis*, and so I wanted high judicial authority for my sanity." It won't do to contest that will while Judge X. lives.

A foreman on a certain railroad asked the superintendent for a pass, which he declined to give, saying: "The company employ you, and you get so much for your services, and there our trade ends. If you were to work for a farmer for a dollar a day, and wanted to go to Saratoga, would you expect him to hitch up his team and take you there for nothing?" The foreman answered, "No, sir; but if he had his team hitched up, and was going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog if he didn't let me ride."

Douglas Jerrold's "spittoons for two," though a very good joke, has been thrown into the shade by an eminent professor in one of our colleges, who recently remarked to the senior class that, if it was necessary for them to spit so much, he wished they would bring spittoons to the recitation room. Accordingly, at the next recitation, in marched the sedate seniors, each bearing a spittoon, which, as they sat down, were deposited at their feet. The professor not in the least disconcerted, patiently conducted them through the lesson and at its close said: "I am very glad, gentleman, to see that you are so attentive to my wishes; and, as there is some danger of your spittoons being broken or lost between recitations, you may carry them to your rooms at such times—bringing them with you when you come to recite again." It is needless to remark that the members of the class saw that the point of their joke was most decidedly in favor of him of the spectacles and lore.

Around the Fireside.

By the Shore of the River.

Through the gray willows the bleak winds are raving
Here on the shore with its drift-wood and sands;
Over the river the lilies are waving.
Bathed in the sunshine of Orient lands;
Over the river, the wide, dark river
Spring-time and Summer are blooming forever.

Here, all

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

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Those wishing the JOURNAL and any of the leading magazines or literary papers named below, for 1874, will be supplied by us at the low rates stated, on the receipt of the cash. This is the cheapest method of procuring good literature that has ever been suggested. Examine the terms and judge for yourself.

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St. Nicholas	3 00	4 25
Littell's Living Age	8 00	8 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Galaxy	4 00	5 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Appleton's Journal	4 00	5 00
Popular Science Monthly	5 00	5 75
Phenelegical Journal	3 00	4 00
The Science of Health	2 00	3 00
New York Weekly	3 00	4 50
Old and New	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 25
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	5 00
Edinburgh Review	4 00	5 00
International Review	6 00	6 50
Sanitarian	3 00	4 50
Woods Household Magazine	1 00	2 65

AT LAST!

The Superintendent of Soldier's Orphan Schools of this State, sent the following circular, to both houses of the Legislature, on Friday last, which was referred to the Committees on Education in the respective branches:

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, January 14, 1874. *To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*—GENTLEMEN: The management of the soldiers' orphan schools came into my hands on the 1st day of June, 1871. Soon afterwards rumors reached me affecting the moral character of the then principal of the orphan school at Cassville, Huntingdon county, Mr. A. L. Guss.—These rumors have multiplied since that time. Without making formal charges certain parties have privately accused Mr. Guss of practicing gross immoralities, and certain newspapers have circulated articles and slips repeating the accusations and professing to be able to prove them. Mr. Guss upon suing one of his accusers for libel failed to secure from the jury a verdict of guilty against him and was himself compelled to pay one-half the costs.

From the first I have been watchful as to the management of the school at Cassville. I have instituted inquiries of all parties supposed to be able to furnish information in regard to the alleged criminal practices. Days and weeks have been spent in the effort to find what truth, if any, might exist at the bottom of the scandalous stories so diligently kept afloat. The inspectors of the orphan schools under my direction, have occupied much time at Cassville in looking and inquiring. The complaining parties in Huntingdon have been again and again urged, but without avail, to bring the proper charge and test the case in the courts. Without money that could be used to pay the expenses of a formal investigation, without power to summon or swear witnesses, or, if summoned and sworn, to examine them, I have done the very best I could to pick out the truth from the cloud of flying reports; but up to the present moment uncertainty rests upon the whole case. Nothing positive seriously affecting adversely the moral character of Mr. Guss has been ascertained. He may be a guilty man, but if so I have not come into possession of the proof of it. To remove, however, if possible, the cause of complaint without breaking up the school, it was concluded more than a year ago that it was best for Mr. Guss to resign the principalship of the school. This he did and now resides with his family at Huntingdon, twenty miles distant from it. But he still owns the property and in some measure controls the school, and frequently visits it. The school itself is in good condition.

Within a few months, and especially since the meeting of the legislature, the accusers of Mr. Guss have become bolder and more violent. They seem to have found new matter for discontent. A slip from the Huntingdon *Journal* containing charges against him of the gravest character has been placed in the hands of the members. Still refusing to take the necessary steps to bring the case before the courts, they make a more urgent demand than heretofore for the removal of the school at Cassville. Even the good name of the [illegible] is called in [illegible] because it has not before this ordered it to be removed.

Hesitating to subject the state by any action of mine not founded on stronger grounds than rumors and suspicions to a claim for heavy damages, like those heretofore allowed in similar cases under my predecessor in office, and debarred by want of money and judicial power from having a full and searching hearing of the case, I hereby ask the legislature by committee or commission, or in any other way their judgement may approve, to take charge of the whole matter and give it a full and fair investigation. Desiring above all things to keep our whole orphan school system in every respect pure, this department, with the concurrence of the governor, will most cheerfully carry into effect without delay any decision arrived at by such a proceeding. Respectfully submitted.

J. P. WICKERSHAM.

The soul of the superintendent appears to be very much exercised, because some private individual would not undertake to spend hundreds of dollars to vindicate the laws, by prosecuting the beast charged with innumerable crimes, while he, the chosen guardian of these orphans, with the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at his back, stood looking on complacently. Fudge! It was only when the Governor was about to send a special message to the Legislature, on this subject, that this Rip Van Winkle was aroused to a sense of his duty.

Now, then, such a state of morality, as has never before disgraced civilization, will be shown up if the Committees only afford half a chance.

☞ At a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, held on Monday, the managers submitted an interesting annual report. The gross receipts of the corporation during 1873 were $14,832,661, against $13,125,038 in 1872, and the expenses were $9,474,895, against $8,063,542 in the previous year. The net profits, therefore, for the year 1873, were $5,357,766, or more than a million of dollars in excess of the profits of the preceeding year. Such a marked increase of business during a year which closed amidst the depression resulting from a financial crisis of three months' duration was certainly not to be expected. The company transported a total tonage of 6,-185,433.16 tons in 1872. The increase in the number of passengers and of the amount of merchandise was much greater. The report of the Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose stockholders also met on Monday, also shows an increase in receipts for the last year over the year ending October 31, 1872, notwithstanding the effects of the panic.

☞ Spring elections have heretofore been held in March. Under the new Constitution they will be held on the third Tuesday of February. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age or over shall be entitled to vote at elections if he possesses the following qualifications:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, previously having been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceeding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-one years of age or upwards he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

☞ Capt. Burchinell will please accept our thanks for Legislative favors.

☞ Hon. H. B. Swoope has been reappointed United States Attorney, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. Mr. Swoope has the reputation of being the most successful U. S. District Attorney in the employ of the Government. He is a terror to evil doers.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress—Back Pay Bill Passed—The Finances—Cutting Down the Public Expenditures—The Educational Fund—The Chief Justiceship—Indian Question—The New Virginia Senator—Cheap Transportation Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1874.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

The back pay bill has finally been disposed of by repealing all of said bill exeept so much as refers to and provides for an increase of the President's salary to $50,000 and the Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court to $10,000 each per annum. The pay of U. S. Senators and Members of the House will be as formerly $5,000 per annum, with mileage 20cts per mile for one round trip each year. Much time was wasted in debating the bill before it was finally disposed of. All amounts of the back pay returned to the U. S. Treasury, and the amounts that had not been drawn out are under the provisions of the bill to be covered into the U. S. Treasury for the use of the Government.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The condition of the finances of the country has been the subject to which the attention of Congress, and especially of the Senate, has been directed, more than to any other during the past week. No settled policy has yet been reached. Both in the Senate and House there are able advocates of an expansion of the currency, while at the same time strong arguments are presented in favor of the opposite policy and an early return to specie payments. Others again contend that no legislation on the subject is necessary, and if let alone the currency and return to gold and silver payments will regulate themselves.

CUTTING DOWN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

There is evidently a general determination in Congress to reduce the public expenditures to the lowest possible figures. A thorough examination into the Departments in Washington is now going on with the view of reducing the clerical force wherever the work will admit of such reduction.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

It will be rembered that a bill was before Congress at its last session to set apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands as educational fund for all future time. The bill was under consideration in the House early in the week; but in view of the general opposition to an increase of public expenditures the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the third Tuesday in March.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The President has been unfortunate in his nominees to fill the high and responsible position of Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Attorney General Williams was too young, and besides he rode in an expensive carriage. The nomination hung in the Senate, and was finally withdrawn at the nominees own request.

Hon. Caleb Cushing was then nominated, and he came near a confirmation on the spur of the moment when his name was presented to the Senate. A motion was made however to let the nomination lie over for a day. At once an attack was made upon Mr. Cushing by the *Washington Chroniele*, New York *Tribune* and other interested or opposition journals. The attacking forces gained strength from day to day for four days when the President wrote a note to the Senate withdrawing the nomination. Before the Messenger left the Executive Mansion a letter from Mr. Cushing was put into the hands of the President asking him to withdraw the name. It was done immediately. Among other grave charges, true and false, made against Mr. Cushing was that he wrote a letter to Jeff Davis in 1861, of which the following is a correct copy:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you; and he desires it not in the view of anticipating administration favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this, I take the pleasure in assuring you, he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied, and ably discussed in Mr. DeBow's "Review" and other Souther works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union. Without a practical [illegible] is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with, indeed, predominant literary tastes and habits. In the discharge of his official duties he has combined in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offers of more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country—namely the Confederate States, from one of which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him as a gentleman and a man to your confidence and esteem. And I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant.

C. CUSHING

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States

The letters was found among the confederate archieves now in the War Department at Washington, and somebody handed it to a Senator who read it before the Senate when the nomination of Mr. Cushing was under consideration and had just been supported by a speech from Mr. Boutwell. No one was allowed a copy of the letter; but that evening the editor of the Washington *Chronicle* fabricated what purported to be a true copy of the letter, and published it in the issue of next morning, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR FRIEND: The bearer of this letter, Archibald Roane, has had seven years' experience in the ordnance department at Washington, and has been an efficient officer. He has been a contributor to *De Bow's Review*, where he has discussed the complications and causes which have resulted in the destruction of the American Union, and now leaves here for the southern confederacy through loyalty to the south. I think you will find him of special service to you. Your friend,

CALEB CUSHING.

You will notice there is no comparison between the two letters beyond the signature. The *Chronicle* carried its point, but its course is severely condemned here by Republicans and Democrats alike.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

A conference meeting was held at the Arlington Hotel in Washington on Wednesday, of the Board of Indian Commissioners and representatives of missionary societies, to consider the Indian question. Mr. Janney opposed the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War department, Mr. Dorsey moved that a committee be appointed to draw a memorial to Congress asking that no such transfer be made. After some debate, a resolution offered by Mr. Reed was adopted, endorsing the Indian policy of the government, and expressing unabated confidence in its ultimate success, of which the happy unity that has thus far existed between the Interior Department, the Board of Indian Commissioners and the various missionary organizations is a most grateful indication. Mr. Meacham, one of the members of the Modoc peace commission, and who was shot at the time General Canby was killed, took strong grounds against the change. He claimed that the wrong doings of the Modocs were caused by wicked white men, and notwithstanding that he had suffered from the Indians he would always be their friend. A resolution was adopted that the agricultural industry of the Indians should be fostered by purchasing from them such of their products as the government may require. The conference then affirmed the resolution regarding the sacredness of the rights of the Indians in the Indian territory, and the meeting adjourned.

THE INDIAN QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

On Thursday the House Committee on Military Affairs, at their meeting heard the statements of Mr. Felix R. Brunot, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Mr. Ingalls, of the Indian service, on the subject of the necessity of military force to control the Indians. The committee examined these gentlemen at considerable length as to the condition of Indian affairs. Both of the gentlemen gave as their opinion that military force was not necessary or expedient in most cases, but that there are certain tribes or bands whom it would be well to place under military surruillance.

VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Out of about a score of aspirants the Virginia legislature has selected a Senator. The new Senator, Lieutenant Governor Withers, was a colonel in the confederate service, subsequently he became editor of the *Lynchburg News*, and was the conservative candidate for governor in 1868. Last fall he hotly contested the nomination for governor with General Kemper, and when the conservatives finally nominated that gentleman, he took the second place on the ticket, and received the largest number of votes cast for any candidate. Possibly his course in that canvas earned the gratitude of his political associates, and facilitated his elector for Senator.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This important convention of the "American Cheap Transportation Association" met in Lyceum Hall, Washington, on Wednesday, and continued in session for several days. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, presided. In his opening remarks the president stated the following

SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

A canal from Georgian Bay, in Lake Huron, to Lake Ontario; a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara; a canal connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain and the Hudson; the enlarging of the Erie canal; the Atlantic and Great Western canal from Gantersville, in Alabama, to Savannah, Ga.; the Kanawa canal, connecting the Ohio with the James and Norfolk; and the improvement of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Mississippi and rivers connecting the lakes with the latter, and said it was evident none of these enterprises could be carried out by individual enterprise, but must be done by the general government. A personification of these monopolies would resemble the image seen in a vision by the Oriental monarch, "its head was of gold, its arms of silver, its belly of brass, its legs of iron, but its feet were of mere clay. A stone cut out of the mountain smote it, and it was no more seen." When called upon for its interpretation the prophet told the monarch that the vision showed him howweak were the foundations of the mightiest kingdoms if not sustained by justice and right. I firmly believe that the united will of this people, if inspired with justice and executed with moderation, may yet find, without unjustly injuring those who have really invested their money in these enterprises, a mode of alleviating the evils of which we complain, and unite more directly in mutual interest the various sections of our great republic. May our deliberation, gentlemen, do something towards hastening toward this much desired consummation.

Reports on each of those routs were presented and debated, and a large amount of valuable information elicited, and great practical results are anticipated from the action and efforts of the Association.

N. H. P.

Our New York Letter.

The Weather—Sheriff Brennan's Trouble—The District Attorney—Business—The Chief-Justiceship—The Working Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1874.

THE WEATHER—STREET CLEANING.

Drizzle, drizzle, pour, pour. These four words express accurately the weather that the city has been favored with for a week. A steady, soaking, pouring rain—a rain that kept the gutters full, and the streets swimming, made New York the most uncomfortable place in the world. The fashionable promenades were deserted, the trade palaces were empty, and the pretty clerks, who part their hair in the middle, had nothing to do but to flatten their sweet noses against the damp panes, looking and longing for the buyer who came not. But the fierce rain was a good thing for New York, for it cleaned the streets. The streets are only cleaned by the rain. The city pays an enormous sum every month for street cleaning, but none of it is ever done. The contractors appear promptly the first of each month, draw their money, and go their way joyfully, and the city swims in filth, till a great rain washes it out into the rivers. Then the stones in the pavement show their heads, the gutters smell a little less like pest-houses, and for a few days, the man who has a nose finds life endurable. New York is always thankful for a good rain.

MR. SHERIFF BRENNAN'S LITTLE TROUBLE.

The Tammanyites are in a more serious frame of mind than they have been since the beginning of their troubles. Mr. Sheriff Brennan is the present toad under the legal harrow. The escape of Harry Genet was considered by Tammany one of the most exquisite jokes of the season. A mere mention of it was sufficient to produce loud guffaws, and when a ring-striker met any one connected with the sheriff's office, it was made the occasion of many joocse winks and much hilarious rib-punching. Brennan was the hero of the rum-mills, and was the especial admiration of every broken-nosed ruffian in the city. But Judge Daniels put a sudden stop to all this pleasantry; for beheld you, he pulled Sheriff Brennan—he adjudged him guilty of contempt of court in permitting his prisoner to escape, and he fined him $250, and, in addition sent him to jail for thirty days, this being all the penalty he could put upon him. And more, Mr. Sheriff Brennan was notified that the moment he had served his time out, he would be subject to a criminal prosecution for conniving at Genet's escape, which opens the cheerful prospect of Sing Sing to him.

Then the jocularity attendant upon this escape ceased. The thieves did not wag their heads and wink their eyes at Mr. Brennan. In jail for allowing a prisoner to escape! Preposterous! Why the thing had been done a thousand times. But Judge Daniels was inflexible, and so the doors of Ludlow street jail closed upon the Sheriff, and the ring is quaking in its boots.

The man who has done the most of the work in breaking down this malign influence is a man almost unknown outside the city.

MR. H. C. ALLEN,

the district Attorney. Allen is a magnificent lawyer, who, when he knows a thing, knows that he knows it. He is a man not only of much legal learning, but he has the legal mind and a plucky pugnacious spirit that delights in encounters in which hard blows are given and taken. Consequently, Mr. John Graham, who has brow-beaten every lawyer at the New York bar, and who had contrived to make them all afraid of him, was astonished to find in District-Attorney Allen a man who could neither be beaten at the game of law, or frightened out of any position he might assume.—Then they tried money on him, but they found to their greater astonishment an honest official, who in such a manner, had no regard whatever for money.

Mr. Allen, in short, gave the thieves to understand that he was after them, and that he should stay after them till he had every one of them in the penitentiary. He drew the indictment against Tweed so carefully that a mosquito could not get through its meshes, he challenged jurors day after day till he had secured an honest one, then he locked horns with John Graham, and never let up till he had John Graham's client safe on Blackwell's Island in a striped suit. It was he who pursued Ingersoll to the same end, and Genet likewise, and he is hunting the others with equal pertinacity.

Mr. Allen is a man of perhaps forty, with an honest pleasant face, that reminds one of a good-natured bull-dog. He is a universal favorite in all social circles. He is posessed of a keen wit, wonderful powers of analysis, and what he does not know of law is not worth knowing. He is almost blind. His eyes are so defective that to read the coarsest print he is compelled to hold the page within an inch of his eyes. Imagine the dogged perseverance that has made a great lawyer of a man with such eyes.

BUSINESS

is improving rapidly. All the banking houses that were not rotten have resumed; money is accumulating and the wheels are revolving with something like their old rapidity. It transpires that the great financiers who went down in the late financial storm, are not down as much as was thought. It has been published far and wide that Vanderbilt had lost $20,000,000, and was crippled. It is true he would have lost a large sum, probably not as much as that, but enough to have hurt him, had he not absolutely *owned* all the stocks he held.—Owning them, their going up or down made no difference to him. But the old fox did a very brilliant thing. He not only held on to all that he had, but when prices struck bottom (and he knew when the bottom was struck), he commenced buying all that offered. The rise on the stocks he bought when they were at the lowest, will make good all his losses, and eventually leave him a large balance. Drew is damaged somewhat, but he managed as the old fellow always does, to shove the losses upon others.

When he is loaded down with a stock that is certain to go down, he immediately goes to his nearest friends, and confidentially advises them to buy that particular stock, assuring them that a rise in it is certain. Then Daniel straightway sells all that he has of it and goes on his way rejoicing.—He is about as unscrupulous as the shrewd Kentuckian who had a very bad horse.

"Jim," said he to his brother, "I hev sold that hosa."

"What d'ye git for him?"

"Hundred dollars."

"Hundred dollars for that blind, spavined, glandered scare-crow! Who did ye take in with it?"

"Ye'd never guess in a week. *'Twas mother.*"

It is not of record that Daniel ever unloaded bad stock on his mother, but he has done quite as queer things. It is an expensive thing to be Drew's friend.

Jay Gould is, however, a gone case. It is usual for such men to have something laid away, and Gould had it; but in making his fight this time, he threw all his reserve in, and it was eaten up.—Gould is to-day a poor man, but he will come up. There are too many opportunities for such men in New York.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The appointment of Caleb Cushing to the Chief-Justiceship excites great surprise in the metropolis, for the Republicans of New York wanted Evarts. They are particularly displeased with Cushing because of his political record. It is a fact that cannot be overlooked that Cushing was before the war, a virulent pro-slavery man; during the war a staunch supporter of the South, and a bitter opponent of the government; and after the war an opponent of all the reconstruction measures, every one of which he has pronounced unconstitutional a thousand times. Consequently the Republicans of New York are disappointed. They cannot understand why such staunch Republicans as Evarts, Hoar, Pierrepont, Waite and a score of others were passed over, and the most objectionable man, politically, in the country selected. They lack confidence in him. He is as unstable as water, and as tricky as a horse-jocky, and as unscrupulous as a Tammany leader. The Republican and Independent press of the city denounce the appointment; it pleases only the Demoeratic papers. The *Tribune*, the ablest of the great dailies, is especially severe upon it, while the *Times* is as bitter as wormwood.

Particularly do they object to Cushing, because he will doubtless be called upon to pass upon the reconstruction measures, the unconstitutionality of which he has so positively declared. The only comfort I can extract from the situation is Cushing's age. He is over seventy, and his funeral can not be far distant. Death has its uses. What a horrible thing it would be if such men were immortal.

THE WORKINGMEN

are making demonstrations. They have held several mass meetings, their demand being that the city shall give them labor or bread. Much incendiary talk is heard, and fiery appeals to the worst passions are freely indulged in. But the movement has excited but very little attention.—"The hard-handed laborers," who belch forth torrents of red-hot indignation over the wrongs of the laboring men, are old acquaintances. They are the red-nosed patriots who never did a stroke of work in their lives, who make a precarious living by gab, and are ready to espouse any "cause" that will furnish them whiskey and bread—particularly whiskey. They can get on very well without bread. These fellows are urging their "fellow-laborers" to take by the strong hand what they want. They stigmatize the holding of property as a crime and hold up as an enemy to mankind any man who wears a clean shirt.

These are the fellows who do the striking for Tammany. They would strike against Tammany just as readily if it would pay better. I never see one of them without thanking Heaven that capital punishment has not been abolished in this State.

While labor is scarce in New York, at this time, the real laboring men have work—enough at least to live on. No man who can work and will work is without something to do. Your exerescences, and your merely ornamental men, are at a discount, and are having a hard time of it. It is well. If they should all starve the world would be better for it.

At present writing the sun is out, and the air is as balmy as a June morning. It is a deliciously queer day for this latitude.

PIETRO.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It must surely be a source of great gratification to the people of our mighty Commonwealth, to mark with what a degree of unanimity the Legislature of 1874 has gone to work, and how smoothly the machinery of government is moving on under the new *regime*. Your readers, no doubt, have seen many accounts of the opposition manifested against the new constitution, in the opening days of the present Legislature, and that there was a show of opposition on the part of the ring politicians cannot be denied. It was however but an effervescence which has now entirely disappeared leaving the solid material behind. The "deep seated plot" against the new constitution has proved groundless and today both Houses of the body legislative are busily at work under the new constitution and its power is known and felt.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION BILL

offered by Senator McClure on the first day of the session, still continues to be the chief object of interest in the Senate. Since its first introduction it has been the subject of very much discussion, and passed through a variety of modifications and amendments, until a new bill was substituted for it on Thursday last by Senator White, of Indiana county. Mr. White's bill ran nearly the same course as the one for which it was substituted. It was amended and modified and yesterday afternoon passed to a third reading and was defeated.

SALARIES.

Senator Rutan has introduced a bill to regulate the Salaries of members and officers of the Legislature. Its provisions are that the members shall be paid one thousand dollars each with mileage. The chief clerk to receive twenty-five hundred dollars and each of the other officers, one thousand.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Judiciary Committee to whom were referred the petitions of Messrs. Naglo and Wagonseller contesting the Seats of Lamon and Dill have decided that under the new constitution no contest can be had in their respective cases so the gentlemen who hold the seats will keep them.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the Senate were announced by Speaker Strang on Wednesday morning. It is acknowledged even by the Democrats that, in the selection of the chairman of these committees, Mr. Strang, has acted very wisely and with great political liberality, and has shown that he has a true regard for the interests of the people. These committees will soon be provided with plenty of work.

The Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon until next Tuesday evening.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The local legislation bill introduced into the House by Brockway, of Columbia, has passed to a third reading and will likely pass finally to-day. This bill provides that all the provisions in a local bill, to be presented to the Legislature, must be specifically set forth in a notice to be published in the counties affected, for at least thirty days in two newspapers.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The case of the contested seat of Jesse Amerman, of Northumberland, was referred to the general judiciary committee which has not yet reported.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

of the House were appointed yesterday, and before the session closed, quite a number of bills were in their hands for consideration.

The House adjourns this morning until next Wednesday.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

A petition of twelve hundred signers from Bedford county and petitions from other counties will soon be presented to the Legislature asking for the repeal of the local option law. It is the generally expressed opinion that the law will be repealed.

It has been decided that County officers now in office, are not within the provisions of section 30 of the Schedule of the new Constitution. Notary Publics are, and must take the oath it prescribes to support the new Constitution.

We hope soon to report the abundance of work.

MAT.

The Boston *Post* attributes to President Grant the following language, in a recent conversation with an Administration Senator: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief Justice and you refused him because you said that he didn't know enough; then I sent in the name of a man who is endorsed by the bar as a thorough lawyer and you object to him because you say he is an atheist. Now if you reject him I will send in the name of Jeremiah S. Black."

The New York Legislature is asked to complete the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, building vertical stone walls, and by removing obstructions on the canal bottom, so that there may be a uniform depth of seven feet.

☞ Thousands attest it virtues, and from all quarters of the globe come testimonials of wonderful cures performed by SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

☞ Parson's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

The Standing Committees.

The following committees have been appointed by the Speakers of the respective Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

SENATE.

Constitutional Reform—Sub-Committee No. 1—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Ermentrout.

Sub-Committee No. 2—Messrs. White, Anderson (Allegheny), Playford.

Sub-Committee No. 3—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, McClure

Sub-Committee No 4—Messrs. Wallace, Yerkes, Warfel.

Sub-Committee No. 5—Messrs. Dill, Bechtel, Cooper.

Apportionment—Messrs. Rutan, White, Humphreys, Yeakle, Alexander, Wallace, McKinley, Playford, Chalfant.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Cutler, Weakley, Albright, Ermentrout.

Finance — Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Wallace, McClure, McSherry.

Judiciary, General—Messrs. White, Fitch, Weakley, Cutler, Playford, Albright, Colllins.

Judiciary, Local—Messrs. Cutler, Warfel, Davis, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Banks—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), McKinley, Anderson (Crawford), Rowland, Graham.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Rutan, Collins, Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Anderson (Crawford), Yeakle, McSherry, Rowland.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Maclay, Heilman, Wareham, McSherry.

Vice and Immorrlity—Messrs. Cooper, Graham, Lemon (Blair), Ermentrout, Rowland.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon (Blair), Dill.

New Constitution and County Seats—Messrs. McKinley, Davis, McClure, Collins, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, Yerkes, Humphreys, McKinley, Bechtel.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Bechtel, Rutan, Weakley.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Anderson (Crawford), McClure, Graham, Alexander, Dill.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, Collins.

Public Printing — Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia), Ermentrout.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, Rowland.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Collins.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Fitch, Graham, Cutler, McClure, Dill.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Yeakle, McSherry, Wareham.

Military Officers—Messrs. McKinley, White, Heilman, Playford, Yerkes.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel, Albright.

HOUSE.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Newmyer, Allen (Warren), Butterfield, McCullough (Philadelphia), Christy, McCreary, Wolfe, Burchinell, Bates, Myer, Roney, Orvis, Brockway, Heiges, Reynolds, Stranahan, Little and Dimmick.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Myer, Mylin, Allison, Reyburn, Bates, Henry, Thompson (Fayette), Young, Kaufman, Jones (Susquehanna), Vogdes, Wainwright, Orvis, Salter, Sheibley, Josephs, Brockway, Dimmick, Potter, Falley, Williams.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cross, Webb, Mylin, Mitchell, Ramsey, Jones (Potter), Fortenbaugh, Wainwright, Wood, Gerwig, Ash, Bates, Porter, Oliver, Laidley, Crawford, Eagan, Jamison, Kistler, Kunmett, Hetrick.

Judiciary, Local — Messrs. Reyburn, Newmyer, Allison, Wilcox, Jones (Susquehanna), Porter, Christy, Mitchell, Gillespie, Allen, Campbell, Myer, Heiges, Kistler, Brockway, Reynolds, Crogan, Loftus, Butler.

Constitutional Reform—No. 1—Messrs. Newmyer, Butterfield, Allen (Warren), Orvis, Dimmick.

No 2—Messrs. Mitchell, Christy, Webb, Brockway, Stranahan.

No. 3—Messrs. Mylin, Jones (Potter), Vogdes, Little, Heiges.

No. 4—Messrs Wolf, Cross, Kaufman, Reyburn, Laidley.

No. 5—Messrs. Ramsey, Myer, Allen (Dauphin), Cressler, Talley.

Committee on Revision—Messrs. Newmyer, Mitchell, Mylin, Wolf, Ramsey, Orvis, Brockway.

Education — Messrs. Olliver, Henry, Young, Cross, Jones (Susquehanna), Kaufman, Morgan (Lawrencce), McMillen, Roney, Wood, Dimmick, Orvis, Kimmett, Reynolds, Potter.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jones (Susquehanna), Bailey, Fortenbaugh, Thompson (Armstrong); Sheibley, Campbell, Dewitt, McCullough, Pyle.

Now Counties—Messrs. Webb, Bates, Reyburn, Newmyer, Jones (Potter), Mitchell, Mylin, Allen (Warren), McCreary, Newell, Orvis, Jamison, Baird, Petrikin, Bedford.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ramsey, McKee, Carey, Burchinell, Sheibley, Tschudy, Wilcox, Jones (Philadelphia), Gerwig, Fortenbaugh, Hetrick, Hegeman, Foster, Loucks, Piper.

Elections.— Messrs. Vogdes, Salter, Jones (Susquehanna), Worrall, Morgan (Schuylkill), O'Brien, Allison, Hayes, Campbell, Crawford, Toner, Rutter, Snyder, Williams, Loftus.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. McCullough (Philadelphia), Ash, Porter, Hays, Wainwright, Roney, Gillespie, Tschudy, Worrall, Newell, Vogdes, Bailey, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Neil, O'Brien, Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Kennedy, McCullough (Berks).

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright, Gerwig, O'Brien, Jones (Philadelphia), Newell, Tschudy, Crawford, Talley, Welsh.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia, Ash, Allen (Dauphin), Kaufman, Porter, Morgan (Lawrence), McCreary, Newell, Bailey, Young, Tschudy, Wolf, Butterfield, Gillespie, Josephs, DeWitt, Dimmick, Petrikin, Pyle, Talley, Laidley.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Jones (Potter), Cross, Webb, Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, McKee, Jones (Susquehanna), Thompson (Armstrong), Wood, Waddell, Schuman, Oliver, Bailey, McMillen, Dry, Loucks, Petrikin, Baird, Toner, Cressler, Foster.

Printing—Messrs. Young, Salter, Hays, Campbell, Sheibley, Brockway, Talley, Laidley.

Military—Messrs. Bates, Schuman, Burchinell, Gillespie, Kaufman, McCreary, O'Neil, Wilcox, Henry. Christy, Campbell; DeWitt, Loucks, Piper, Crogan.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolfe, Bailey, Wood, Morgan (Schuylkill), Young, McMillen, Wilcox, Wainwright, Smith (Philadelphia), Dry, Toner, Steckel, Potter, Bedford.

Agriculture—Messrs. M'Millen, Ramey, Sheibley, Jones (Susquehanna), Morgan (Lawrence), McCune, McKee, Oliver, Burchinell, Young, Ammerman, Hegeman, Hildebrand, Steckel, Yerkes.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Newell, Ash, Burchinell, Jones (Philadelphia), McCullough (Philadelphia), Myer, Worrall, O'Neil, Hays, Smith (Philadelphia), O'Brien, Tschudy, Thompson (Armstrong), Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Laidley, Bedford, McCullough (Berks), Cressler.

Mines and Manufactures — Messrs. Waddell, Schuman, McCune, McKee, McMillen, Hays, Morgan (Schuylkill), Hildebrand, Thompson (Armstrong), Wilcox, Thompson (Fayette), Ammerman, Stranahan, McCullough (Berks), Talley.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Kaufman, Young, Thompson (Fayette), Salter, Morgan (Susquehanna), McKee, Carey, Roney, Waddell, Thompson (Armstrong), Eagan, Smith (Berks), Piper, Snyder, Williams.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. McCreary, Allison, Bailey, Carey, Morgan (Lawrence), Morgan (Schuylkill), McCune, Ramey, Gerwig, Jones (Philadelphia), Baird, Pyle, Kennedy, Smith (Berks), Steckel.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So sure as the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

New To-Day.

NOTICE. All persons having bills or accounts to present to the Board of Directors of the Poor, of Huntingdon County, from and after the 1st Tuesday of February next, will have to make an affidavit of the correctness of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk.
Jan.21-4t.

ADMINISTRATO

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

The late cold snap has made the ice dealers happy.

Only one of Greenwood Furnaces has been out of blast.

The broom factory is shipping a large number of brooms.

The jury failed to convict in the Henderson township arson case.

Graffus Miller, esq., is said to be brewing an excellent article of porter.

The old Grist Mill, at Orbisonia, is being overhauled and fitted up anew.

The attention of the public is called to a notice of the Directors of the Poor.

The stores are beginning to sell so cheap that people can do nothing else but buy.

P. M. Bare, esq., of Mt. Union, will remove to Philadelphia the latter part of this month.

The Broad Top railroad refuses to grant clerical tickets. S. A. M., we could'nt make it.

The measles are putting in an appearance again. The youngsters are having a serious time.

Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Bedford, preached in the M. E. Church, in this place, on last Sunday morning.

The fellow with the greased hat was in town on Sunday. He looked like a tom-tit wearing a chapeau.

The youngest child of Dr. Hamlin, of Chambersburg, was interred in the cemetery here on Monday last.

There are three in Capt. Burchinell's family now. It's a girl. How are you now, Grand Pa Burchinell?

That party of beer guzzlers, on Thursday night last, woke up the next morning with hops on their teeth.

Redingotes are now sewed on smaller buttons, allowing a small portion of the material in front to be exposed.

The boys have been enjoying themselves on the ice. Shoe soles have been cut down and the shoemakers are happy.

Fisher & Sons' auction has been the principal object of attraction for the last week. Things sold as cheap as dirt.

During a dance, holiday week, at McIlvaines, on Sidling Hill, Fulton county, the house took fire and burned down. Loss about $600.

Our young friend, Cloyd Seibert, a teller in the First National Bank, has been quite ill for a week or two past, but is now convalescent.

H. L. Colder, formerly of Alexandria, is running on the Way Passenger between Harrisburg and Altoona. He is an obliging brakeman.

Two dollars is the fine which the Chief Burgess is directed to impose, by an ordinance, for not cleaning the snow from your pavement.

The merry tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of the sleigh bells have been, for the last few days, enlivening the heretofore monotonous winter weather.

Z. T. Harnish, of Canoe Valley, during the season, captured seventeen wild turkeys and claims that he shot all told twenty-five. Who can beat this?

Messrs. Wm. A. and Robert A. Orbison have purchased Henry & Co's interest in the New Car Works. The new firm has started with plenty of work.

The County Auditors were footing up the Poor House accounts, last week, for 1873. We will let the people know, in February, what the grand total is.

"Sile" and "Heenan," two mighty Nimrods of Cassville, had very "thin" luck hunting deer, this Winter, for hunters with their reputations. Is it not so?

James H. Lee, esq., of McAlavy's Fort, is running a store. Better this, by a jug full, than running the Poor House in the face of the indignant tax payers.

The funds in the Huntingdon County Treasury have been quite low. Orders have gone begging. Borrow a few thousands until people can pay off their taxes.

Mr. G. W. Lukens, Assessor for Mt. Union, reports the assessed value of the real estate in that place to be $108,000, which is just about one-third of the actual value.

Capt. Burchinell, the member from this county, is on the following committees: Judiciary, Accounts and Expenditures, Military, Agriculture and Corporations.

Justices of the Peace and all Commonwealth officers must take an oath to support the New Constitution. The Recorder is the proper person to qualify the Justices.

Lost—A valuable diamond shirt stud. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Wharton's Store or this office.

There is a revival of religion going on in the M. E. Church at Shirleysburg. Rev. Wm. Clippinger, of Manor Hill, preached on Saturday night and Sunday of last week.

The assessor of Tyrone, J. N. Holmes, reports the population of that thriving town to be 2,490. He says he visited every family and guarantees the correctness of the report.

The citizens of Clay township desire to change their place of holding the general election, from Three Springs to the public school house near Samuel Bowser's residence.

A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the A. Y. M. for the district composed of Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

The Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company has postponed the erection of their hotel at Orbisonia until Spring. This is very unfortunate, as a good hotel is very much needed in that place.

Week before last we mentioned the fact that a horse had run away, in Germany Valley, and broke a new top buggy to smithereens. We learn since that the horse has died. A bad run off.

Forty thousand acres is the estimated amount of mineral lands owned by the Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, in Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, Bedford and Somerset counties.

The West Huntingdon ladies, who are enjoying themselves at our expense, are informed that we contemplate starting an intelligence office where they can all be supplied with lively "help."

Something that is trampled beneath the feet of thousands—Gum boots and shoes. The largest stock in the county, for men, women, and children, is at Henry & Co.'s, at the very lowest figures, for cash.

Those of our subscribers who owe us small sums, which they can conveniently pay, will oblige us very much by doing so, as we design to make some improvements, in the Spring, that will take some additional funds. Help the JOURNAL; it helps you.

The *Pilgrim*, of the 13th, inst., says: "There is no place that we know of, where money can be invested in property, with a greater degree of safety and with better prospects of a reasonable profit, than in Huntingdon."

By some miserable blunder, the Literary Notices, in last week's JOURNAL, went to press without being corrected. It is seldom a blunder of this kind occurs, but when such an one does occur, it is very mortifying.

The Cassville Brass Band is said to be making rapid improvement. It expects to rival the Huntingdon Band. Silver Cornet boys, you must blow up, or you will have all the wind taken out of you some of these days.

It is a very strange thing that Postmasters cannot learn to put their stamp on a returned paper. We do not know all our subscribers and "cannot always sometimes tell" where a paper is returned from, consequently it is not stopped.

Mr. Bice, who carries the mail between Shirleysburg and Orbisonia, sent a new driver with the mail on Wednesday last, and he made almost as good time as the cars, and the consequence is that Mr. Bice has been doctoring his horses ever since.

The County Commissioners contemplate renovating the Court House. It were much better to build a new one, but the scarcity of money and the consequent tightness of the times will delay this much-needed improvement for several years to come.

On Wednesday morning last the pedestrian encountered the shovel brigade at every turn. Shovels to the right of him, shovels to the left of him, shovels in front of him, clattered and scraped until the pavements were bare. A little snow made a great commotion.

They have a man, in Mt. Union, who thinks it would be doing the country a service to kill off all the newspaper editors in the county. He thinks he could "take a hand" and rake down the whole lot. Oh, James, you sinner! Where do you expect to go to when you die?

An Italian, named Dennis O'Rafferty, constructs verses for the Huntingdon JOURNAL. They are above average merit. We have been carefully observing the "week of prayer," and therefore consider that it is necessary to top off with this tribute of justice.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

E. P. McKittrick, esq., of Mount Union, called in to see us the other day. He is as earnest, active and uncompromising an opponent of the rum traffic as ever. We are glad he speaks encouragingly of the operations of local option in Huntingdon county.—*Temperance Vindicator.*

Things are humming about the car works. There are between fifty and sixty hands at work, and things look lively. We are heartily glad to hear it. Our friend Welch will have his hands full now, but he understands his business thoroughly, and is a most excellent gentleman.

There is said to be a very fatal disease among the fowls, in the neighborhood of Shirleysburg. The fowls go to roost all right, but before morning they are gone, leaving no trace behind showing what has befallen them. One farmer suggeststhat shot, if rightly applied, might be an effective remedy.

The poetic effusion on our first page, entitled "A Ghost," should have been credited to the Huntingdon JOURNAL. As a rhymster, "Dennis O'Rafferty" is far from being a slouch, and as he is still on the write, we shall take pleasure in giving publicity to the future effusions from his pen.—*Cambria Freemen.*

On Thursday last, about noon, the alarm of fire was given at the Poor House. The "Mad House," a house for the hopelessly insane, was discovered to be on fire. It had been fired by one of the inmates. Had it not been promptly extinguished, not only the building, but some of the unfortunate inmates would have been consumed.

Let every one who wishes us well—and we know that we have a host of warm friends—make an effort to secure us at least one subscriber. Don't you know some one who does not take a county paper? If you do, and you think he will pay for it, see that he subscribes for the JOURNAL immediately. A little boring is all that is necessary.

The war between the Pennsylvania and Connellsville routes is very fierce. They are, no doubt, doing a good thing for themselves and for the public. When the East Broad is completed we intend to set up a war of this kind between the H. & B. T. and it, and then there will be a time. We will visit Broad Top City then as sure as shooting.

When the editor of the Mt. Union *Times* says that the editor of this paper was a party to the passage of the advertising bill, in force in this county, he simply states what is not a fact.—The bill was passed before we came here, and signed without any solicitation on our part. We were never in favor of the bill, and are ready to join hands with the *Times* man to secure its repeal.

Mr. J. M. Stever, of Cass township, lost a very valuable mule, during the holidays. He lives some distance from the hunting territory, and rode his mule into the neighborhood of it, and turned it loose, expecting it to return home as it had frequently done before, but it delayed, feeding on twigs, and some party unknown, taking it, no doubt, for a deer, shot and instantly killed it.

Many of the pillars of the churches will now handle a pack of cards, and with dexterity at that, on Sunday morning before service. It is but a few weeks ago that we saw several staid, solemn elders "taking a hand" and "dealing out" a pack in one of our first churches, while the parson looked on complacently. The elders held the "winning cards," too, and raked down the pile.

Place, who occupies a very cozy niche on the heights, and who, by the way, is an excellent book agent, asserts that the atmosphere up there is four or five degrees warmer than in the town below. He attributes it to the friction caused by the high old rip-roariousness of Old Boreas. This is a new idea. The same line of reasoning would make the heat insupportable on the summit of Pike's Peak.

On Saturday last two boys, aged respectfully about twelve years, were gathering coal on the railroad near the coal wharf. After loading up their sleds they entered upon the ice, on the Mill race, and ventured too far out and both went down and were drowned. The one was Benjamin Snyder, son of Michael Snyder, and the other ——— Garloch, son of widow Garloch. They were buried on Sunday afternoon.

The H. & B. T. R. R. Co. contemplate issuing excursion tickets from all stations on the road to Huntingdon and return and probably Bedford, all the coming summer. The object is to throw more passenger traffic on the road, and more business into the above named stations. We trust that it will be so, and that both the road, and the larger and smaller stations on the line be benefitted thereby.—*Everett Press.*

There appears to be nothing a man is so sensitive about as the spelling of his name.—He will spell it in the most outlandish manner, violating every rule of orthography, but the moment you fail to spell it as he does, though you may exhaust all the known rules of orthography, he gets as mad as a hornet. There is old Eyler, just because we spelled his name "Ile-r," and he had once dabbled in and sold his neighbors worthless oil stocks, swears to stop the oil on us and "put out our light." The old fraud!

Within the last two weeks we have added at least twenty new subscribers to our list, and "the cry is still they come." Send them along. The JOURNAL, this week, commences a weekly letter from New York, by D. R. Locke, esq., ("Petroleum V. Nasby,") which will be continued throughout the year. We will also publish a weekly Harrisburg letter, giving a summary of the legislative proceedings. We will furnish more reading matter, during the coming year, for the money, than any other paper in the Juniata Valley. Send in your subscriptions at once.

Court week brought a large number of our country friends to see our trophies. We received many hearty congratulations. Truly we did not realize before that we had so many warm hearted friends in the county. We appreciate their kind wishes, and assure them that while we control the JOURNAL, it will be outspoken in defense of the right, let the consequences be what they may. We shall do our duty without fear, favor, or affection, and our past course should be a sufficient guarantee that we will do it well.

"Bob," who sends us items from Shirleysburg under the date of the 17th, says: "The Directors of the Poor made a hasty visit to the Poor House, on Wednesday evening last, coming down on the 6 o'clock, P. M. train and leaving on the 9 o'clock train the next morning. It is said their business was to reconsider the appointment of Steward and to re-instate Logan, alleging that they had made a bad selection and that they desired to mend it by retaining Logan. Mr. Kyper, we understand, refused to take any part in the matter holding that it was not a legal meeting. Of course the thing was all done in Huntingdon, before they came down here, and the trip here was only a blindfold; and then, you know, it pays to ride on the cars at the expense of the county, and besides they could save a night's bill in town, as we understand they were auditing the accounts for the last year. We understand that the Gussites are very happy over the result."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following cases were disposed of last week:

Commonwealth vs. George D. Metz. Indictment: Nuisance. Mr. Metz was returned at August Sessions, 1873, by the constable of Brady township, for having put obstructions in a public road running past his farm in said township. This farm had belonged to a Mr. Ely, who also owned the one on the opposite side of the road, the two farms then being one tract of land, and, when sold by Mr. Ely, this tract was divided into two farms, and the centre of the road made the division line. The road alluded to is a very old one, having been used prior to 1822, as a road by common consent, and not being on record as a public road; but in 1832 it was declared a public road by proceedings in the proper Court, and its courses and distances put upon record. This road, in making a curve, encroached a little upon the land of Mr. Metz, who concluded, as farmers often do, to better matters by straightening his line fence; but in doing so he set his fence, at this curve, in the middle of the road and tried to move the road over to the lower side of the old beaten track by filling that side up with clay. The road was thus made passable after the change, but seems to have been less good than before. The trial of Mr. Metz began at noon on Monday, and ended on Tuesday evening, being rather lengthy and uninteresting. The jury found the defendant guilty, as indicted. Sentence has not been imposed; but Mr. Metz will probably find that $300 will pay for the information received by him at this trial. Messrs. Woods and Musser for Comth., Petriken for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. James Shafer. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. The defendant had been arrested and lodged in jail where he, for several weeks, patiently awaited his trial to know from the jury whether he was guilty or not of this charge. Information had been returned by the constable of Jackson township. The principal witness for the Commonwealth was a Miss Dawalt. The defendant made rather a feeble defence, and as circumstances were somewhat against him he was promptly informed by the jury that he was guilty. Influenced by this information he turned his steps prisonward, where he expects to hold forth for some time yet unless he receives some friendly assistance. Musser for Comth., R. A. Orbison for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Dalton, constable of Carbon township. Indictment: Failure to make return, as constable, at August Sessions, 1873. Defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment, for reasons filed, which motion was sustained by the Court, and the indictment quashed. Rule on defendant to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt, in not making his return. Musser for Comth., Petriken for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Martin L. Rex. Indictment: Perjury. Grand Jury returned: Not a true bill, and the prosecutors, John Banks and Wm. Patterson, to pay the costs of prosecution, except the four dollars to the county. Sentence accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. H. S. Ritts. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. True bill, but defendant not taken.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Salyards. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. True bill, and defendant not taken.

Commonwealth vs. Rebecca Gorsuch. Indictment: Arson. Mrs. Gorsuch was charged with having set fire to and burned the barn of Andrew Decker, in Henderson township, on the night of Oct. 18, 1873. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was purely circumstantial. It seems that owing to some previous litigation between Andrew Decker and Rebecca Gorsuch, in which the latter was worsted and mulcted into considerable cost, she had made various vague threats which, after the burning of the barn, caused her to be suspected as the incendiary. Upon examination, footprints were found in the dust which, being followed through many windings and turnings, seemed to terminate at Mrs. Gorsuch's door. The defendant attempted to show, by the several members of her family, that as she had gone to bed in their presence, slept in the same room with some of them, she could not have gone out of her room without their knowledge. She therefore could not have fired the barn, as her family had not missed her from her room on the night of the fire. The evidence seemed nearly equally strong on the two sides, and it was doubtful what the verdict of the jury would be. Had not the prosecution found some difficulty in making Mrs. Gorsuch's shoes fit the tracks in the dust she would no doubt have been convicted. After an hour's deliberation the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty. District Attorney and Mr. Petrikin for Commonwealth, and Messrs. Woods and P. M. and M. S. Lytle for defense.

Commonwealth vs. J. P. Wilson. Indictment: Larceny. The defendant was charged with stealing a Spencer Rifle and a number of articles of clothing, the property of S. R. Pringle, of Cass township. Mr. Pringle, after a few days absence, on returning home found that his house had been entered and these articles carried away. Wilson was arrested and conveyed to jail, from whence he came when summoned for trial. On entering the bar the Court inquired if he had Counsel; the answer being "No," the Court requested Mr. P. M. Lytle to act as counsel for the defense. The trial was short and at its close James had no doubt, apparently, of his guilt. He expects to come before the Court on Monday again, for sentence, after which he will probably visit Allegheny City on a somewhat prolonged trip. Mr. Musser *vice* Mr. Madden for the Commonwealth.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. E. S. Jones. The defendant was indicted for an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon an old lady by the name of Westbrook, who resides in Smithfield, near which place the offense was charged to have been committed. The testimony on part of the Com., consisted principally of that of Mrs. Westbrook and her husband. The defence had no witnesses except the defendant, who, on examination, admitted his being at the place, but denied attempting a rape. The defendant's counsel then proceeded to explain to the jury that not the defendant, but certain dogs who had behaved somewhat unmannerly that morning, were the cause of this prosecution—after which elaborate explanation the jury found the defendant guilty of Assault and Battery only. Mr. Musser for Commonwealth, and P. M. Lytle, esq., for the defence.

Commonwealth vs. L. Hatton, J. B. Frazier and J. H. Cooper. Indictment: Gambling. The defendants were called for trial, and, not appearing, their recognizance was forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Grath. Indictment: Assault and Battery, with intent to kill. District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* on payment of costs by the county.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob McCray. Indictment: Larceny. The defendant was charged with having stolen a horse and sleigh from George White, in Coalmont; but as it appeared on the trial that, being intoxicated, he had taken the property rather from mischievous motives than from any intention to appropriate to his own use, the jury found him not guilty. District Attorney for Commonwealth, and P. M. Lytle, esq., for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. D. Green, David Weaver and Wm. Weaver. Indictment: Burglary. The case was compromised by the parties and a nolle pros. entered.

Commonwealth vs. Luke Reiley. Indictment: Selling liquor without licence. Case continued, on application of defendant, on account of his illness, and he was ordered to enter into recognizance for his appearance at next Session. There are two prosecutions against Mr. Reiley for similar offences, both of which were continued, for the reason above stated.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Johnston. Indictment: Selling liquor without license. Defendant went before the Court, pleaded guilty and submitted. Will be sentenced on Monday.

Commonwealth vs. A. Frees, Jno. Carbaugh, Felix Speck and C. Huff. Indictment: Nuisance. District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Alex. Frees and Felix Speck. Indictment: Assault and Battery. *Nolle pros.* entered, on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Carroll. Indictment: Larceny. The defendant was charged with having stolen a pocket book from the valise of James Bowden, in Tod twp., which contained only $2.50. The defendant pleaded guilty and submitted.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Corbett. Indicted at November Sessions for Larceny. The case was continued until the present Sessions, when the District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* on payment of the costs by the county.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Starr, Elias Thomas, et al, Indictment: Forcible Entry. The defendants were charged with having, by force and with a strong hand, entered upon the premises of one Wm. Patterson, in Union twp., and torn down and hauled away his house. The defendants pleaded not guilty, but a jury was called who found them all guilty except Robert Barton. They were then sentenced to pay a fine of $2.50 each and to jointly pay the costs. District Attorney and Mr. Petrikin for Commonwealth, and Mr Woods for the defense.

Commonwealth vs. James Eagan, Jno. McIntire & Patrick Dolan. Indictment: Assault with intent to rob. Defendants not taken.

Commonwealth vs. William Shehan. Indictment: Assault and Battery with intent to commit a rape. In the information the defendant is charged with having broken into the house of Timothy Leary, in Carbon twp., on the night of November 26, 1873, and attempting to rape Mr. Leary's daughter, a child nine years of age. A *nolle pros.* being entered on the first count the defendant pleaded guilty of Assault and Battery, and he was then reprimanded by the Court, fined $5, sentenced to pay the costs, and to complete a term of sixty days imprisonment in the jail, having been there forty seven days already.

Commonwealth vs. William Sheehan. Indictment: Burglary. District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* on payment of costs by the county.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Patterson. Indictment: Assault and Battery. Jury returned: Not a true bill and the county pay the costs.

The cases for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, during this week, were all settled by the parties except that of Sarah Lewis vs. Samuel Rupert, which, on account of a material change in the pleadings, was continued till next term.

The sentences imposed in the cases remaining unfinished will be reported next week.

STAND FROM UNDER!—Henry & Co. have just received their first lot of goods purchased for cash. The prices are creating a sensation. Come on, ladies and gentlemen, the change is real, and not fictitious. We can stand the present seemingly ruinous prices for cash, better than we could the old prices on credit.

EXPLOSION.—On the 15th inst., at Morrisdale Mines, in Clearfield county, on the arrival of engine No. 74, Penn'a. R. R., it exploded with great force, scattering pieces in every direction. Duke Cox, the engineer, and Peter Braden, were both at the engine. The latter, being in the cab-box, was severely injured, but it is believed he will recover. Braden was thrown from the engine, and was bruised, but not seriously. Mrs. Gort, the wife of one of the miners, was injured by a piece of pipe striking the window and knocking the glass into her face, injuring one of her eyes. The house was about 200 yards from the engine.

The store of the Morrisdale Coal Co. was within fifty feet of the engine when it exploded. Fortunately the force of the concussion was downward or the building would have been a wreck. All the windows in the store, on two sides, were broken, both glass and sash being destroyed.

GUM UMBRELLAS, GUM UMBRELLAS.—Go to Henry & Co.'s and ask them to show you the latest novelty in Umbrellas, and they will show you a Gum Umbrella that will keep you as dry as powder, and which is as light and fine as silk, and costs but little more than a cumbersome cotton one.

CHRISTMAS POEMS.—J. W. Welch's little pamphlet, "Christmas Poems," has been very well received by our neighbors. Here is what some of them say about it:

"The poems are excellent."—*Tyrone Democrat.*
"Poems of considerable merit."—*Altoona Tribune.*
"The poems are a fair sample of versification and some of them develope true poetical thought."—*Altoona Sun.*
"The poems have considerable merit."—*Hollidaysburg Register.*
"The poems are well written."—*Raftsman's Journal.*

Any person sending us 25 cents will receive a copy by return of mail, or for 60 cents we will send "The Crowning Gift of Heaven" and "Christmas Poems."

A KISSING SCENE.—"Oh! kiss me and go," said the maid of his heart, as she proffered her lips as his pay to depart; "the morn is approaching, my mother will know; my kindest and dearest, just kiss me and go!" And the smack that he gave her was tarnation loud, as they parted that morning at the steps of the door, and soon the brave "lover" was lost in the crowd that was rushing pell mell to Foster & Carmon's new Clothing Store, in Broad Top corner, formerly occupied by O. Cunningham.

The oyster supper eaten by the Treasurers, Commissioners and Auditors, at the VICTOR, last week, and announced in these colums, was Silas A. Cresswell's initiation supper. "Sile" had to come down, and "Tommy" got the credit, but it is all right now. On Wednesday night last, A. K. Covert, esq., took the chaps into the "Victor," and they made things disappear at his expense. They all praised Edwards' bivalves and get up. It.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Jan. 17, 1873	6,005
Same time last year	8,850
Increase for week	2845
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	14,045
Same date last year	22,755
Increase for year 1873	8710

SALE BILLS.—The sale bill season will soon open, and we would remind our readers that we have the largest assortment of display type and cuts in the county, and one of the best job printers in the State. If you want a handsome illustrated sale bill, leave your order at the JOURNAL office. tf.

LOST.—Mrs. Mary Miller lost on the street, on Thursday last, a fur cape. The same lady, a few days previously, lost a $10 bill.—Any person or persons having found said articles, or either of them, will confer a great favor by leaving them at the residence of N. B. Corbin, esq.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

GRAND SUCCESS.—The Cash System, at Henry & Co.'s, is a magnificent success, if we may judge from the tremendous crowds that constantly throng their mammoth store.

A NEAT and comfortable family residence is for rent at No. 1092, Washington street. Inquire at this office. [tf.

THE cheapest and best place to buy your Groceries, is at Massey's 603 Washington st. All goods are fresh and warranted to give satisfaction. jan.14 4t*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

IN ME SHANTY, AT THE NEW RAILROAD,
January 9th, 1874.

MISTHER DURBORY:—Wid fear an thrimblin I grasp me pen to let ye know that the latest news from Huntingdon sheared me poor muse until she fainted; consequintly the great Irish poet is forced to write a few lines of shtale prose until the auld jade recovers. Shure, Misther Durbory, I thought it was dead ye were afther the batin ye got from the b'ys and garls. Troth its yersilf could endure a great dale more kissin nor fightin I'me thinkin. Och, honie, what wud poor Dennis do if yersilf shud be murthered by these brave sowljers wid their great big pishtols shticken in their belts? And thin thim feurce lookin garls wid their sharklin eyes! Shure, if iver Old Dennis gets in sich close proxemity to crinoline he'll jist surrindher, and fall into line a prisoner, to superior arms. Shure, lad, if the "Swate Singer of Arin" had gev thim a shtrain ov his silver-tongued muse, ye'd sane thim garls wape like a sick alligator; but thin there are very few swate Dennis O'Rafferty's in this county. Now, whisper, Misther Durbory:—Whin thim garls take it into their heads to take yer life agin, jist dhrop me a line, an if I don't shmile on thim so swately that they can't dhrame of anything but handsome min for a fortnight, thin I'll niver ait another pratie as long as I have plinty of other vegetables. If thim little garls would come to me shanty, wid their cowhides an shootin irons, I'de kiss the garls an Biddy would whip the b'ys in three seconds.

Misther Durbory, don't yez think that Misther Cuss ought to prache oftener than he diz? Some say he ought to have his prache tuk away, but I think he ought to prache harder than iver, or the divil's side will over balance the other side.

That Dutchman was sayin somethin about thracks in the shnow from some house; if I was Misther Cuss, shure I'de walk backwards. But I hear me ould muse shqualin; I think she is comin to hersilf again. She shpakes thusly about the assassination:

The infant year but faintly threw
Her rays across the sanctum;
In came a squad to raise a row
Because Joe D. had shpanked 'em.

The b'ys were mad; the garls looked pale,
But D. was firm as marble,
Though bravely swung the ox's tail
And fierce their anger bubbled.

But whin they found the fort was manned,
They thought they wouldn't whip 'em,
Lest Decker, whom they thought insane,
Right down the stairs might tip 'em.

DENNIS O'RAFFERTY, ESQ.

FROM BARREE.

BARREE TOWNSHIP, January 17, 1874.

Editor of the Journal:—The last dodge of the Speerites was consummated on Monday afternoon, of last week, when a ticket was placed in nomination, for the coming campaign, under the following circumstances, viz:

They took Mr. Gilbert Horning by the ears and made him agree to reconsider the appointment of Jackson Harmon, esq., for Steward. They agreed to pay his fare to Shirleysburg and back, and that individual fell into line and sneaked away, like a sheep dog, to carry out a programme arranged between Speer and Woods. That arrangement is about as follows:

John Logan is to be the Steward. Then the Woods and Speer men are jointly to support the following:

R. M. Speer for Congress.
J. S. Miller for delegate to the State Convention.
Geo. M. Cresswell and Harrison Richardson for Assembly.
Thos. Bell for Sheriff.
Jos. Smith for Commissioner.
George Jackson for Poor Director.

All the Democracy will have to do is to come to town and ratify this ticket, the work of their masters.

Has'nt Gilbert Horning made a pretty fist of himself? I am told he met one of his Democratic constituents of Barree on his way home, who had heard of Gilbert's disgracing himself, who said.

"Gilbert, what do you think that the Democrats of Barree will have to say."

Gilbert quickly replied "they will have enough to say, but what will I say?"

The Democracy of Jackson and Barree are disgraced, disgusted and outraged at this kind of child's play. DEMOCRAT.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D., Editor. All matter pertaining to this department, should be addressed to P. O. Box 12, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Gilded Age is the expressive (?) title of a new book, recently published, written conjointly by that great humorist, "Mark Twain," (Samuel L. Clemmens,) author of those popular books, "Innocents Abroad" and "Roughing It," and Charles Dudley Warner, the celebrated "Saunterer," whose previously published books have given him an enviable notoriety in this country and in Europe. This book, which purports to be "A Tale of To-Day," was written expressly to fit the times; its satire and humor being directed with their full force at the public topics, passions and follies of the day—a satire on everything.

The work at this time is very seasonable and will prove fascinating to all. It will afford an opportunity for those who enjoy this kind of literature, now so popular, to laugh at the "magnificent speculations" of the enthusiastic Col. Sellers, shout over the doings of worthy Senator Dillsworthy, and "go wild" over the haps and mishaps of the corps of engineers engaged in the laying out of the "Salt Lick Branch of the Pacific R. R." It will give many persons new views of Wall Street, of Rail Road Bonds, Congressmen, and many other persons and things of particular interest just now. Most, if not all of the characters delineated are with us to-day and may be recognized by the reader. The Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity has his head quarters at the *Post Office*. Call and see the book and obtain a copy.

The Aldine.—A few years ago there was a paper started in New York city by the above name, published quarterly, by James Sutton, as an insurance advertising medium, at 50 cts a year. Later the price was raised to $1.00 a year, and still later to $2.50, and issued monthly. The beginning of 1872 the publishers determined to make it the handsomest periodical, of its kind, in the world, and the price was raised to $5.00, and we have now "*The Aldine*" with its full page, and other illustrations, its engravings in tints, its beautiful typography on tinted paper, and its pair of delightful Chromos for every subscriber, all exceeding in beauty every expectation of its friends. Every cultivated American reader should feel proud of such a superb national periodical. The January numberis a wonder of beauty, and a marvel of literature. It contains four full page engravings, besides a number of other illustrations, every one of which is a gem in itself. No cultivated American home should be without The Aldine. Subscriptions taken at this office, $5.00 a year with the two Chromos—"The White Mountains" and "The Cliffs of Green River."

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES,
HUNTINGDON, PA., January 20, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 45
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	6½@7
Cloversead ₱ 64 pounds	4 75
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 50
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ lb	7
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	70
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	14 00
Lard ₱ lb new	10
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	40
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	60
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 00
Rags	2
Rye	70
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Beef cattle rather quiet, but the tone generally is steady. Sales of fair and choice at 5½@7½c and common at 3½@5½c. A few extra brought 7¾@8. Receipts, 2,800 head.

Sheep attracted very little attention. Sales of fair and good at 5@7c. Receipts, 1,000 head.

Hogs have declined and sell at $8@8.37½ or corn fed. Receipts, 5,000 head.

PHIADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Cotton is less active. Small sales of middlings at 16¾@17c for upland and gulf.

Bark is steady at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. Tanners' bark is nominal.

There is very little cloverseed offering, but there is not much demand; sales of Pennsylvania and western at 8@9c ₱ lb. In timothy and flaxseed no sales were reported. We quote the former at $3 and the latter $2.15.

The tone of the flour market continues firm, but there is less activity. About 800 barrels sold, including superfine at $5@5.75; extras at $6@6.75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7@7.50; Minnesota do do at $7.50@8.25; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do do at $7.50@8.50; and fancy brands at $8.75@10.50, as in quality; 1,200 barrels Red Stone sold on private terms. Rye flour sells at $5. In corn meal no sales

In the wheat market there is no improvement. Sales of western red at $1.60@1.65; amber at $1.68@1.70; white at $1.85@1.90, and No. 1, spring at $1.65. Rye sells at 90@92c for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but unchanged in price; sales of new yellow at 82@84c, and 15,000 bushels new western mixed on private terms. Oats are firm, and 3,000 bushels sold at 58@60c for Pennsylvania white and 62@65c for western do.

Whiskey is firm at $1.02 for western iron bound.

Marriages.

RANDOLPH—HENRY.—On the 29th ult., by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. Daniel C. Randolph of Clearfield county to Miss Louie Henry of West township, Huntingdon county.

HAGANS—BIGELOW.—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, at M'Alavy's Fort, Mr. Alex. Clay Hagans to Miss Sarah R. Bigelow.

Deaths.

CROSS.—In Alexandria, on the 11th inst., Hattie Belle, daughter of Andrew and Mary Cross, aged 2 years, 4 months and 20 days.

Across our threshold falling,
Death's shadows darkly loom;
We feel the pangs of sorrow,
Beneath dark clouds of gloom.

From o'er the surging river,
Where shining seraphs dwell,
There came a snowy angel,
And took our Hattie Belle.

No more her infant prattle,
Falls on the passing breeze;
Beside our lovely dwelling;
Beneath the maple trees.

But by the limpid fountain,
Where joys eternal dwell,
With harp and crown she's singing:
Our darling Hattie Belle!

Then why should sorrow's sybol,
Bedim the mourner's eye,
Since Hattie greets the angels,
Beyond the stary sky?

J. W. WELCH.

We clip from the *Presbyterian* of the 10th inst., the following notice of the life and death of Alexander C. Blair, of Tell township, Huntingdon county, written by his pastor, Rev. J. E. Kearns:

BLAIR.—December 16, 1873, after a protracted illness, Mr. A. C. Blair, aged sixty-four years, four months and seventeen days. The deceased was a model citizen and a true Christian. As a citizen, he was strictly honest and truthful. In his dealings with his fellow man he always acted with the integrity of one who expected to give an account. Though reserved, he was warm hearted and kind. His words were few and carefully chosen, and yet he was not afraid to condemn the wrong or commend the right. As a christain, he was humble and unostentatious, yet faithful and exemplary. He had a clear view of the plan of salvation, and a high appreciation of the doctrines of grace. He attended upon the public means of grace with marked regularity, even after his health began to decline. He lived a life of faith in the Son of God, and his faith remained unshaken to the end of life. In 1851 he was chosen and ordained a ruling elder of the Upper Tuscarora Presbyterian church, which high trust he faithfully filled for over 22 years. As an officer, he was always at his post; was exceedingly careful in his decisions, and charitable in his judgment. His seat in the session, as in the house of God, was never vacant, unless it was impossible for him to be present. He stood firmly by the church, even in the hour of her trial. Those who knew Mr. Blair best loved him most, and they all testify to the purity of his character as a man and a christian. But his spirit has flown and his body lies in the tomb awaiting a glorious resurrection. We mourn his departure, and yet we rejoice that he is not lost, but only gone before—gone up higher; gone home.

ROUP.—At Petersburg, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1884, W. H. Rouse, aged 62 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Special Notices.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

They Have Stopped Selling Liquor in Town.

Here's good news for you, mother, the old farmer said,
As he paused where his good wife was moulding the bread;
I've been walking awhile with our friend neighbor Brown,
And he says they've stopped selling liquor in town.

I just took off my hat and shouted huzza,
When he said men had got to live up to the law.
And I knew it would make your heart happy to know,
They have dried up the fountain of madness and woe.

Now the town will be peaceful and safe once again,
And the street won't be crowded with wild drunken men.
And the boys won't be tempted to smoke, drink and fight,
To gamble all day and carouse all night.

There's Kate, bless her heart, she will dance like a top,
For she can go back now and sew in the shop,
It won't be unsafe for her now I am sure,
For though she is thoughtless the child's heart is pure,

You needn't buy things at the corners no more,
For I'll send Sam to town to the big dry good s store,
He wont come home drunk with the buggy broke down,
For I tell you they have stopped selling liquor in town.

There's Jim he won't study and don't take to work.
We can let him go now and hire out for a clerk,
It will do the boy good, he'll find out it ain't play,
And their ain't any grog-shops to lead him astray.

And there's little Peter, you know how he learns,
And how he saves up every penny he earns
To buy a new book, and the boy's got a plan
That he'll be a lawyer when he is a man.

So if you are willing to venture, I think
We will send him to town now, he won't learn to drink.
They've got a good school, and he'll learn very fast,
I am glad they have stopped selling liquor at last.

He paused, and the wife of his youth made reply,
While joy sent the tear-drops like pearls from her eye,
"Heaven bless the pure hearts that have put the curse down,
Thank God they have stopped sellitg liquor in town."

Selection of Breeds of Sheep.

Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in an address recently delivered before the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, at Mansfield, and reported in the *Ohio Farmer*, remarked that:

In observing the methods of sheep husbandry in different countries, and the quality and style of different breeds of sheep, the most obvious thought suggested is the governing force of circumstances, of climate, soil, status of agriculture and local demand for meat or wool, in forming the prevailing style of sheep, whether of grade or pure breed. The deduction is naturally made that the type of sheep found in any given locality, is, therefore, the animal best suited to that region. Such a conclusion should be adopted very cautiously and with many limitations, otherwise progress would be impossible. The fact that modification, change for the better generally, is plainly seen in nearly every distinctive kind of sheep found in the civlilized and progressive countries of the globe, to obtain meat of a better quality, or more in proportion to feed consumed, or wool in larger quantity or better adapted to the changing requirements of manufacture. In a new country like ours, the sheep of which all owe their origin to flocks of foreign countries, it is necessary not to look for guidance to the sheep accidentally brought into a particular section, but to the circumstances of soil and situation, of climate and culture, which effect production and profit.

Cheap Ice Houses.

At the meeting of the Elmira Farmer's Club, some time since, W. A. Armstrong said that a cheap ice house could be made out of a simple well-roofed inclosure, without hollow walls or pits, or other costly apparatus. He leaves six inches of space next the sides all around, into which he rams sawdust closely, and covers the ice when packed with a foot of the dust. The ice is cut into very large blocks and made to fit at the joints as closely as convenient, but where the edges are jagged he fills in with pounded ice or sawdust—the latter being much the cheapest. Drainage is important but if the house stands on porous soil, or is so elevated that the water will run of readily, it answers every purpose. He had kept ice several years in such a building, nine feet square and the same in height, the sides being only of inch boards. When ice is taken out, be careful to keep all cavities covered with sawdust, or it will waste away rapidly. It answers to a question as to the cost of a house 14 feet square he said that $50 would pay for it and the sawdust; and built of cheap lumber it might cost only $25. In packing, spent tan or cut straw would answer nearly as well as sawdust.

Pumpkins for Stock.

The different opinions of farmers as to the value of pumpkins for milch cows and other stock, is believed to be the result of different ways of feeding them by a correspondent in the Germantown *Telegraph*.—In a hurry to clear a field farmers will give their cattle a surfeit of pumpkins for a day or two, then for a day or two perhaps none, and thus alternate feasts, and conclude pumpkins are worthless or worse. The writer says he intends to feed pumpkins two months—making them last till the snow flies. He feeds them regularly once a day, from one to three pumpkins per head, never more, and finds them greatly conducive to the health of stock, besides greatly increasing the quantity and quality of the butter made. Pumpkin-made butter will readily pass for "golden" or "gilt edge," without the use of "coloring."

HOME MADE ROLES. — *Hearth and Home* has the following recipe: Take two quarts of flour, into which rub a tablespoon of lard and a tea-spoon of salt. Make a hole in the flour and pour into it one pint of cold boiled milk, in which is half a teacup of good yeast, and less than half a cup of sugar. Do not stir, but let it stand until morning. Then stir up and knead; let it rise until noon, then knead again and roll out upon a board. Let the dough be about half an inch in thickness, and cut into long squares; roll up and put in tins to rise. Let them stand until tea time, and bake half an hour. For a small family use half these quantities.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
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LIVER TAKE
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REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bill Hous attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.
Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.
For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN			HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
5 07	2 58	11 53	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 03	4 54	11 59	
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53	
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47	
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40	
5 43	3 26	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 28	
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16	
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09	
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04	
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54	
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49	
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42	
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37	
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35	
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P.M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P.M.
The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.
The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A.M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A.M.
The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A.M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A.M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.42 a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.
The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A.M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A.M.
The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P.M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P.M.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.
S. S. SMITH & SON,
No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes
Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!
60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.
Apply to
tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.
Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.
H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

Prospectuses.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR
THE ALDINE,
An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.
Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.
MESSRS. JAMES SUTTON & Co.
Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.
Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian child whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

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$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.
For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.
The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

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A SERIAL STORY BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

Late Editor of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS," which begins in the present number. Other Eminent Writers well known to the readers of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" have been engaged. We are thus enabled to present to the public a Magazine for Children and Youth, superior in every respect to any ever before published.

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"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED,"
A Story for Boys,
By FRANK R. STOCKTON,
Author of "Tinge-a-Ling," "Roundabout Rambles" etc. Mr. Stockton is one of the best of our American Writers. The scene of the story is laid in Virginia. The boy-hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and we may be sure there will be no end of fun and adventures.

"NIMPO'S TROUBLES,"
A Story for Girls,
By OLIVE THORNE (Mrs. HARRIET M. MILLER),
A great favorite with the children. It is a good, strong, wholesome story of girl life, and will be full of interest for both boys and girls.

"PAST FRIENDS,"
By J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
One of the most popular writers for young folks in America. Readers of "Jack Hazard," "A Chance for Himself," and "Doing his Best," will understand what a capital treat is in store for them in Mr. Trowbridge's new story.

ALL THESE STORIES WILL BE SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

"JIMMYJOHN STORIES,"
By Mrs. ABBY MORTON DIAZ,
Author of "The William Henry Letters," "William Henry and His Friends," and "Lucy Maria" (who has the rare and happy gift of knowing how to delight young people) will appear during the year. There will also be Shorter Stories, Papers on Science and History, Natural History, Wild Sports and Adventures, Sketches of Travel, Fairy Tales, Poems, Puzzles, Charades, Jingles, Fun and Fancy, Instruction, Entertainment and Delight. Something for all, from Father and Mother to the Baby. The Illustrations will be the best that the Artists of two continents can supply, and will be printed with the greatest care.

FOR VERY LITTLE FOLKS.

Our pages in big type and easy words for the youngest readers, which have been "a hit" from the first, will be continued. The children will be glad to know also, that the department of

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

is to be a permanent feature of the magazine. Jack will tell some of the most curious things ever heard, and make himself generally entertaining.

We have undertaken to make the best magazine possible, for the little folks, as well as those who are older. Every number of ST. NICHOLAS will contain good reading matter for boys and girls of all ages, besides a good deal of beauty and innocent fun.

Christmas comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the new magazine for girls and boys, comes every month. It has already won the hearts of the young folks, and the LITTLE CHILDREN ARE CRYING FOR ST. NICHOLAS.

We Want 100,000 CHILDREN and YOUTH Made Happy BY ST. NICHOLAS AT THE HOLIDAYS.

ST. NICHOLAS, as enlarged, contains one-third more matter than Our Young Folks, thus giving a great variety for all. With its great Literary and Pictorial Attractions and its beautiful Printing, it will be found to be the Cheapest Magazine in the world.

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NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of politics and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

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BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,
and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.
The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.
All orders promptly and faithfully filled.
Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Price List.
July16,1873-1y.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A.M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P.M.
jauy.-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,
They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

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Only $2.00 a year.

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PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.
The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.
The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.
Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*
We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,
Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubucular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.
If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Flutteringat the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medieine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.
I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.
Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.
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